

MAY 10 will be the thirty-sixth anniversary of the appointment of J. Edgar Hoover as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—a long and distinguished term of office indeed. Few appointed officials have devoted themselves so fearlessly to the public welfare; and few have earned the gratitude of their fellow citizens to such a high degree. A year ago, on Director Hoover's thirty-fifth anniversary, the House Appropriations Committee published his testimony regarding juvenile delinquency, in which he recommended more severe treatment of individuals and publication of the names of young lawbreakers. His current fight against the poisoning of the minds of our boys and girls by obscene literature is but one of the numerous crusades he has led in the interest of our country.



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Contents

PAGE

- 363 The President General's Message

FEATURES

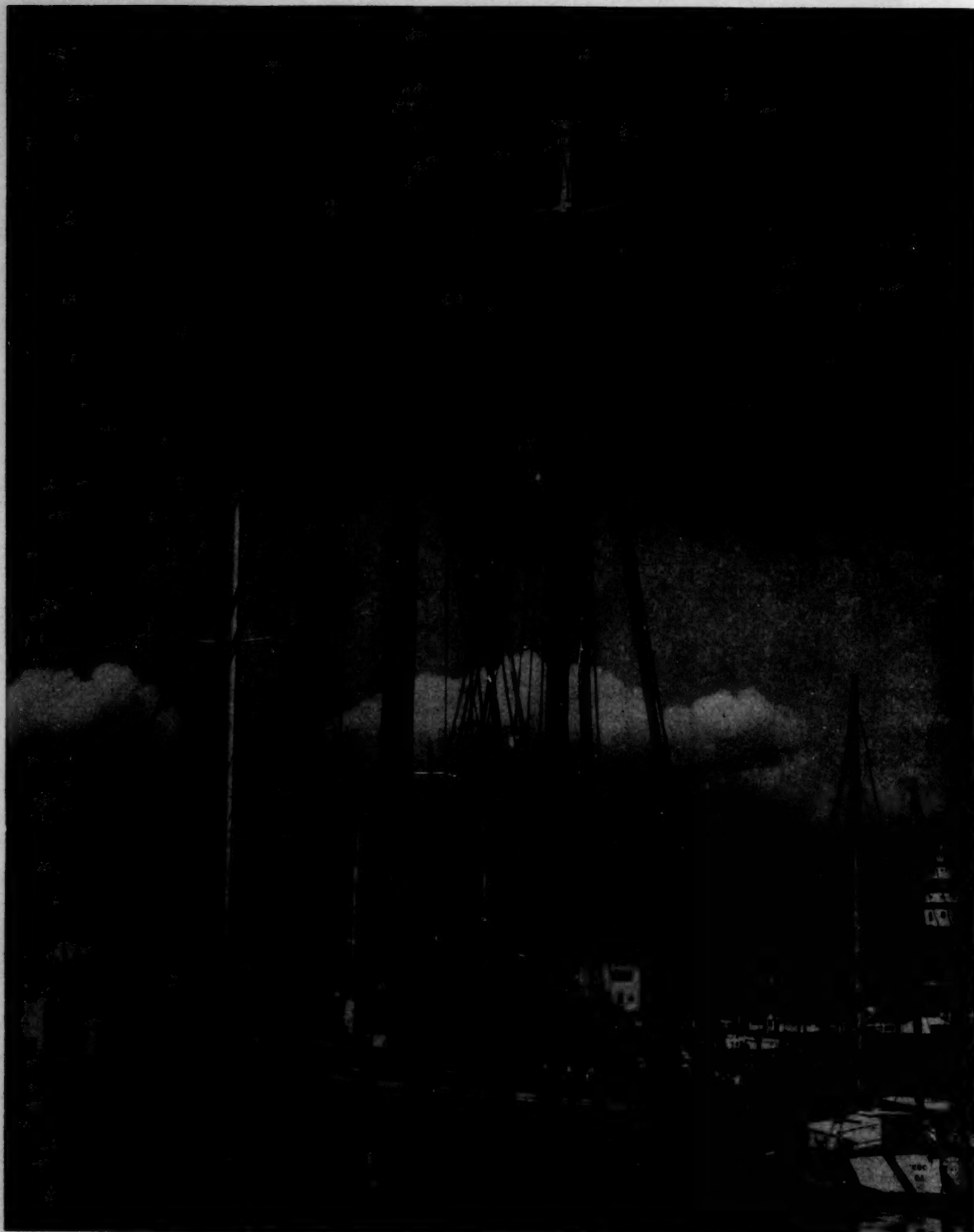
- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 364 | History Provides the Answer | Karl Bachman |
| 367 | The Charm of Old Annapolis | Ruby R. Duval |
| 370 | The Oneida Nation—Our Revolutionary Ally | Aren Akweks (Ray Fadden) |
| 373 | The Oneidas at Valley Forge | To-ri-wa-wa-kon (Paul A. W. Wallace) |
| 374 | Franklin Pierce and the Pierce Mansion | Louise K. Anderson |
| 377 | The Restoration of Old Burying Grounds | Lyla D. Flagler |

DEPARTMENTS

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 381 | National Defense | Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes |
| 385 | With the Chapters | |
| 389 | Genealogical Source Material | Beatrice Kenyon |
| 410 | Notes on Treasure Hunting | Lynn Brussock |
| 410 | Banded With Deepest Blue | Virginia B. Johnson |
| 412 | Junior American Citizens | Mary Glenn Newell |

MISCELLANEOUS

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 376 | Introducing Our National Chairmen | |
| 379 | American History Month Report—1960 | Ida A. Maybe |
| 380 | Fort Amanda, Allen County, Ohio | Margery Bellis |
| 392 | A Message from the Registrar General | Mrs. Austin Carl Hayward |
| 416 | Remembrance—Jamestown, May 13 (Poem) | Susan McNeil Turner |



Photograph by M. E. Warren

A glimpse of the fascinating waterfront of Annapolis. Here a Chesapeake Bay bug-eye is berthed in the harbor, and the sky line reveals Carroll House, St. Mary's Church, the massive chimneys of Ridout House, and the tall dome of the State House in the distance.

The President General's Message



IT WAS most inspiring to have so many Daughters of the American Revolution here at Washington for our Sixty-ninth Continental Congress, working together for the historical, patriotic and educational objectives of our great Society and consequently the preservation of our Constitutional Republic. My sincere thanks to one and all who were here this year and may those who for some reason could not attend this year be with us next year.

The records of one year of our Society's work under the present administration have been compiled and we are thinking of next year's activities. Our chapter program chairmen are making up chapter year books with subjects of programs for chapter meetings. Do stress D.A.R. aims, objectives and projects. This should be the chief purpose of our meetings and programs.

This year our National Chairman of the Program Committee has made a special effort to send out her national letter very early that chapters may have the theme of the year and suggestions in carrying out this theme.

Good programs are most essential, for if the programs are interesting, more members will attend chapter meetings. Too, good programs are an incentive for new members. Your membership

will be sustained only if you have interesting and informative programs.

From letters coming to my desk I am aware that many of our chapters are celebrating anniversaries, many of fifty years or more. I hope that you have a happy time together at these anniversaries and in the renewal of pleasant social associations will come the urge to cleave together in greater efforts for accomplishment in our great patriotic work. The National Society needs the united, forceful accomplishment of our chapters, for that, after all, is what produces the fine overall reports of yearly work. I am sure you are doing all of this and I send my best wishes for the continuation of your fine efforts and the hope that your work, one with another, will weld lasting friendships in the doing.

During this month occurs Memorial Day. Memorial Day, a day set aside when the graves of war heroes are dedicated, had its origin in the South on April 26, 1866. A group of Southern women who had administered to the needs of soldiers in a hospital during the years 1861-1865, were accustomed to go with plants and flowers to decorate the graves of the soldiers who had died in that hospital. Their example led others to join them in a public memorial—with a prayer and an address followed by the placing of flowers as badges of honor upon the graves of the dead.

The news of this beautiful custom spread everywhere and at the suggestion of his wife, General John A. Logan, the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an official order setting aside one day for the decoration of soldiers' graves. The first Decoration Day for Northern soldiers was made official on May 30, 1868. It is interesting to note that the date of May 30 was chosen largely because it was possible then to find suitable flowers in the extreme northern States. Memorial Day was originally dedicated to honoring the memory of those who fell in the Civil War but is now dedicated to the memory of the dead of all wars.

In this memorial month of May, let us pay tribute to those who have served their country well.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

History Provides the Answer¹

By Karl Bachman

UNLESS a person is completely blind to the signs of our times, he can readily see that our Nation is drifting away from the fundamental principles of our system toward the pink sunset of collectivism. In view of the fact that our system has provided us with greater freedoms than any other concept of government and has given us the highest standard of living in the world, this trend is rather difficult to comprehend, and there can only be two possible explanations: (1) Absence of responsible citizenship on the part of most people; and (2) a general lack of understanding regarding the basic political and economic principles of our system.

I realize, of course, that when I question a person's sense of responsibility toward his country, I am skating on rather thin ice. Today, most people are convinced that they are responsible citizens. If we could stand at the busiest corner in town and ask everyone who passes there "are you a responsible citizen?" we would receive a 100-percent "yes" response. But what would happen if we could continue our questioning and ask "what makes you think so?" or "on what do you base your opinion?" I am quite certain that most of them would be at a loss for an answer. Others might tell us that their opinions are based on the fact that they are taxpayers, that they vote (at least every 4 years in presidential elections), that they abide by the laws of the country and stay out of jail, and that they are regular contributors to the United Givers' Funds, the March of Dimes, and possibly their churches. That is the average concept of responsible citizenship today. No doubt, 35 or 40 years ago that might have been enough to qualify as a responsible citizen. At that time, our Nation's problems, both political and economic, were rather simple and we could afford to

be just "run-of-the-mill" Americans. But that is no longer true and today we must be just a little more than merely fortunate residents of a great country. We must find a little better definition of responsible citizenship.

That, of course, is easier said than done. After all, there is no handbook of Americanism to point out an individual's duty toward his country. The Nazis had such a book in Hitler's "Mein Kampf." The Communists are guided by their "Manifesto." But as far as Americanism is concerned, little can be found in print, although, some time ago I came across an editorial in a new publication called "American Opinion" that presented an excellent outline of responsible citizenship. In addition, this editor coined a new word which to me at least, had high significance.

Americans and Americanists

He classified the American people into two distinct categories—Americans and Americanists. The Americans he called fortunate residents, tenants, so to speak. The Americanists he classified as the zealots. They are the people to whom Americanism means more than merely a way of life. To them it is a philosophy that incorporates the best of all human philosophies. And more than that, to them it is an ideology and a doctrine, and they display the same zeal toward its perpetuation as the Communists do toward the advancement of the doctrines of Marx and Lenin. They are the people who not only believe in our system but who have a thorough understanding of its political and economic principles. Above all, they do not judge our system merely by its material benefits, but primarily by the freedoms which it provides. This editor went on to say that the Americanist believes in the right and the responsibility to make his own bargain with life and to be accountable for the results of this bargain.

In the light of this concept, it was quite apparent that only a few of us could measure up to the standards of

an Americanist and that most of us are merely giving lip service to Americanism.

Can You Define Your American Heritage?

As far as the lack of understanding regarding the fundamental principles of our system is concerned, ample proof can be found in every stratum of our society. In line with this particular problem, I had a strange idea the other day. I belong to a service club, and our meetings are opened with the singing of "America." To me this is always indication that we take great pride in our heritage. On this particular occasion, the group had just risen to face the Flag and to burst forth with "My country, 'tis of thee," when I thought, what would happen if I could go from member to member and ask each one individually to define this heritage for me—to give me its basic principles—to describe how it functions and perhaps explain to me how it differs from those philosophies which we have been fighting in an expensive cold war for nearly two decades? What would their replies have been? I am almost certain that the majority of them would have been at a loss for an answer. Some of them probably would have regaled me with the time-worn clichés about freedom and the pursuit of happiness; but as far as fundamentals are concerned, I am convinced that most of them would have been ill informed.

I have been aware of this lack of understanding for several years. But it was driven home to me again about 3 years ago and from a rather unexpected direction. I have a 13-year-old daughter who was just promoted to the eighth grade. Three years ago, when she was attending the fifth grade, she was taking her first halting steps into American history. She displayed a rather lively interest in our Nation's past and frequently when I came home from work at night she would be primed with questions. On this particular occasion, she posed one that came as a genuine surprise to me. "Dad," she said, "can you tell me why we have the best government and what makes America the richest country in the world?" The question came as a surprise, because I had never heard it asked before, either by an adult or by a youngster. The "why"

¹ Address given before Spokane Garry Chapter on February 25, 1959, in connection with American History Month. On May 27, 1959, the chapter presented Mr. Bachman with the D.A.R. Americanism Medal—the third such award given in Washington State.

apparently does not matter to most of us. We are convinced that ours is the finest country in the world and we let it go at that. Unfortunately, it's not quite that simple.

It occurred to me at that time that perhaps one of the main reasons why many people are taking their citizenship lightly is because they don't know the answers to these questions. It further pointed out that in order to be a responsible citizen, it is essential to know something about our country and its government. Not only how government is composed, the branches of government, but to know something about the fundamental principles that have made it the best government in the world.

When Everyone Was Hungry

When we retrace the course of history, we find that this planet on which we live has been populated for 60 known centuries by people just like you and me, people with the same ambitions, the same capacities and the same hopes. And through these centuries, people all over the world went hungry. There were the Greeks, the Persians, the Syrians, the Abyssinians, all of them great nations in their day, but none of them ever had enough to eat. The history of Rome presents the same picture. After a period of prosperity, the empire collapsed in famine. In later centuries, millions have died of starvation in India and in China.

Then suddenly, in one bright spot on this earth, right here in America, people produced such an abundance that hunger was virtually unknown.

How did it happen? Were we a more intelligent people? Of course not. In fact, quite a number of the ideas put to use by us came from these starving nations.

Did we work harder? The answer to this question, too, is "no." America was the first nation to adopt the 8-hour day and the 40-hour week. Today, more than 95 percent of our production effort is accomplished by machines.

Did we have greater natural resources? I don't think so. The aborigines, who were on this continent before us, were in possession of the same resources, and they, too, frequently went hungry.

What, then, was it? First of all, it was early understanding of human nature and of the circumstances under which man produces his best;

the realization that true progress is possible only through the use of individual human energies as they are motivated by personal initiative. Throughout the centuries, the problem always had been to determine the authority which was to control these human energies. This, in turn, led to every conceivable form of government from feudalism to monarchies to dictatorships, Fascism, Nazism, Socialism, and Communism. But none of them provided the solution to the problem. They all failed because they did not recognize the simple truth that only an individual can generate human energy and that only he can control the energies he does generate. It was this lack of understanding and, in many instances, the unwillingness to accept this simple fact that caused starvation and enslavement for nearly 6000 years.

Steps to Our Present Abundance

As I interpret our own history, two definite steps led to our present day abundance. The first was taken by the Pilgrims in the Plymouth Colony. When the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the shores of Massachusetts, they founded a Communist society. Joe Stalin probably would turn over in his grave and be known as "spinning Joe" if he heard me say this. Nevertheless, the principle of communism was practiced in America long before Karl Marx ever thought of concocting his Communist Manifesto. Out of a common storehouse to which everyone had to contribute, the Pilgrims established a rationing system. The daily ration of bread, for example, was a quarter of a pound per person. Those were difficult times for the Pilgrims, particularly when it was discovered that, even after the first harvest, this meager ration could not be increased. People complained that they were too weak from lack of food to tend the community crops. This was an early case of public ownership where the people owned everything and as the result no one owned anything. Conditions deteriorated to the point where the Pilgrims, although a religious people, began to steal from each other.

At the end of the second year the colonists knew that, unless some changes could be made, they would face the same destiny with which

nations had been confronted for centuries—starvation.

Naturally, they began to cast about for means and ideas whereby they could, first of all, increase their yield of corn and improve their rather precarious position. There was a great deal of debate and finally, with the advice of their leaders, they decided that each man should raise his own corn, rely on his own resources, and be responsible for the conduct of his own life and the lives of his immediate family. In other words, the emphasis was on *individual* responsibility. Each family was given a parcel of land, and the new system met immediate success. Somehow the Pilgrims became more industrious and raised more corn than they could use. Previously, women had always complained and feigned inability to work. And who would blame them? What wife would care to darn another man's socks, wash his clothes, or dress his game? But under the new system, they worked willingly with their husbands in the fields. And why? Simple human nature. Because they could keep what they raised. They could reap the harvest of their own efforts.

It was fortunate for us that the Pilgrims discovered early that a system that takes property from the people and places it in a common wealth contributes nothing toward the welfare of the people and even less to the common wealth.

When harvest came at the end of the third year, the benefits of the new system were easily apparent. Instead of famine, there was plenty. Somehow all of them had had a better year, and there was ample cause for Thanksgiving.

The Plymouth story, of course, is well known to everyone. What many people have forgotten or perhaps never learned is that this was the first step toward the abundance that we enjoy in America today. Individual responsibility.

The second step was ratification of our Constitution and the establishing of a new concept of government. And how did this concept differ from the systems under which people had starved for nearly 6000 years? What was new about it?

The wise architects of our Constitution, first of all, took into consideration the fact that there are two main forces in man—the creative force

and the destructive force. This concept was new, in that it granted government the power to control only the destructive force in man. On the other hand, it gave free rein to man's creative energies. In other words, government was the servant and not the master, as it had been in all these starving nations. It meant that each man was free to fashion his life according to his own plan, as long as his plan did not interfere with or infringe upon the rights of others. It was this freedom that unleashed the avalanche of creative energies that made us the richest country in the world.

Will the Servant Become the Master?

That, of course, was a long time ago. Many stars have crossed the horizon since then, and many changes have been wrought. Meanwhile, we have relaxed our limitations on government, and today many of us are going to the servant for aid, never giving much thought to how and where the servant obtains the means to render this aid, never questioning the possible consequences of this action. And what could these consequences be? What happens under any circumstances when the master becomes more and more indebted to and more and more dependent on the servant? As sure as the sun rises in the east, sooner or later the servant will become the master. If and when this happens we will have come full circle. We will have returned to the same concept of government under which people starved for 6000 years and under which they are still starving and are oppressed in many parts of the world. It will mean that all the sacrifices made by our forefathers and the difficult lessons learned by earlier generations of Americans will have been in vain.

All of us are well acquainted with the benefits of our great country. Unfortunately, only a few of us know what life can be like in other nations where political and economic freedoms are merely words in the dictionary. I have had that experience. I was born and educated in Germany and came to America in 1929 as an

adult, and may I assure you that no one ever needs to sell me on the American concept of government.

It would require too much time to relate to you in detail the experiences of my youth and early adulthood in Germany. Suffice it to say that everything was strictly controlled and regulated by government. Let me give you just one example of how restricted one's personal life was. Let's assume that we had that type of government here and I intended to go to Seattle from Spokane on a short business trip. Here would be the procedure. First I would have to go to the police station in Spokane and fill out a form stating where I was going, when I was going, by what route, by what means of transportation, and how long I was going to stay. After my arrival in Seattle, unless I stayed at a first-rate hotel where they had this service, I would have to go to the police station there and fill out a similar form. Finally, after my return to Spokane, I would have to check in with the police within 12 hours.

They wanted to know where the common man was every minute. I did not choose to be a common man; that's why I came to America where there was still a free breeze blowing and where the individual still had a life of his own.

But I am frank to admit that I have been disturbed during recent years. There have been rumblings throughout America that our government is old fashioned, outmoded, and that it should be brought up to date. I have heard apparently well-meaning citizens say that the American way of life is merely an abstract term that cannot be specifically defined. May I say that it is an abstract term only to those who have never lived under any other system. To me, who knows both sides of the coin, there are no abstractions about our American way of life. I think it is well defined in our Bill of Rights, in our political and economic freedoms, and above all, in the highest standard of living in the world. If there are shortcomings in our system, they are not attributable to the basic political and economic principles upon which

it is founded, but rather to our drift away from these concepts. It is my sincere belief that most of these alleged shortcomings have been brought about by the fact that we have been borrowing ideas from the opposite philosophy and have attempted to incorporate them into our own structure of government.

We have done this because of lack of understanding of the collectivist philosophy. We have done this because we fail to recognize that, in its introductory stages, this philosophy is similar to a jigsaw puzzle where two or three isolated pieces have little significance. But once the last piece has fallen into place the picture is unmistakable, and it is usually too late.

By the same token, I am not oblivious to the fact that there are people in America today to whom this philosophy appeals. Some of them are so-called intellectuals who for some reason have developed a healthy hatred toward our capitalistic system. They are convinced that, with these borrowed ideas, they have discovered a new concept. But there is nothing new about it. It is 6000 years old, and it has failed wherever it has been tried. It has failed because it functions under a beehive philosophy where the state is everything and the individual is nothing. It has failed because it denies human dignity. It has failed because it does not recognize that the welfare of a community or a nation depends entirely on the progress and the development of the individual.

The only thing really new in government concepts, during the last 200 years, is our own American way of life.

Unfortunately, many of us seem to be deluded to the point where we feel that our system will survive by the mere fact that difficult human virtues and great political wisdom have gone into its creation. But unless each one of us is aware of its great principles, fully understands them and lives by them; and unless we can impress them on the hearts and minds of our young people, these great principles will wither, and our system will die. ♦

YOU ARE INVITED!

John K. Whittemore, Headmaster of Hillside School, Marlborough, Mass., writing on behalf of the Board of Trustees and Faculty, invites National Officers and guests to attend annual D.A.R. Day at the school, Thursday, June 2. The day's schedule comprises visiting of the grounds and buildings from 10 a. m. to noon, a basket lunch on the lawn from noon to 1:30, and an afternoon program presented by the boys.

The Charm of Old Annapolis

THE HISTORIC CITY AT SEVERN SIDE

By Ruby R. Duval

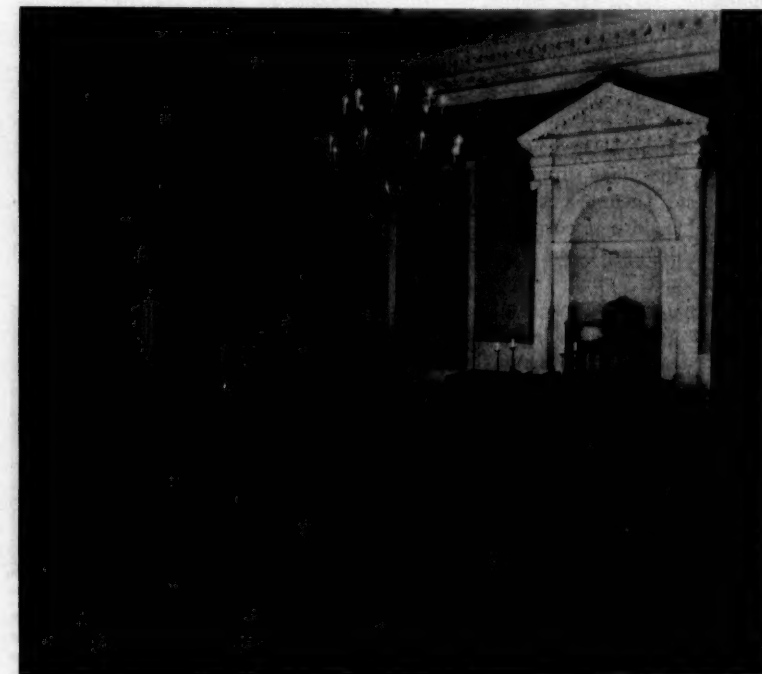
Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis, Md.

THE charm of old Annapolis." What better title could the writer select when attempting to present an intimate picture of the delightful old capital of Maryland? With its rich inheritance of splendid Georgian architecture, Annapolis retains much of the atmosphere of its Colonial history, and there is something about the place that has a wide and lasting appeal.

In 1649 this city on the Severn had its beginning when a few families of Puritan refugees from Virginia sought abode in a Catholic colony and promised allegiance to Lord Baltimore. They called their new home, on the north bank of the Severn River, Providence; and within a few years a settlement on the south bank of the river proved to be more conducive for expansion and trade. The latter was called Anne Arundel's Town and eventually Annapolis, in honor of Princess Anne, daughter of James II of England. Annapolis became the capital of Maryland in 1694 and thence began its rise to fame.

Irregular streets, extending from the well-known circles—Church and State—like spokes from the hubs of wheels, and the narrow alleys or byways prompt many jests from the stranger. Each has a history of its own and the native Annapolitan is ever willing to relate some interesting incident linked with Duke of Gloucester Street, Hanover Street, King George Street, and possibly Chancery Lane. Church Street, Francis Street, and Market Space—the waterfront area—with Cornhill and Fleet Streets, bear a semblance to some of the old seaport towns of England. Many of their sturdy brick structures did service as taverns, artisans' shops, and ship chandleries, as well as the residences of craftsmen and ship owners in their day.

During the middle of the 18th century Annapolis was often referred to as "The Athens of America" and "The Paris of America," for it had become the political and social, as



Photograph by M. E. Warren

Old Senate Chamber, where the Continental Congress met in 1783-84 and where General Washington resigned his commission on December 23, 1783.

well as the commercial, center of the Colonies. Fortunately, here are preserved the stately town houses of three of Maryland's signers of the Declaration of Independence—Charles, Carroll of Carrollton, William Paca, and Samuel Chase. Here also are the excellently preserved public buildings frequented by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Lafayette, James Madison, Richard Henry Lee, and many others conspicuous for their services to the Nation. In fact, when leisurely wandering about the old city, one may become so fascinated by its colonial charm as to feel that he is living in that dramatic period when Annapolis played so important a rôle in the making of our Nation's history. It is not difficult to envision men in knee breeches and powdered wigs strolling along these very thoroughfares; ladies riding in sedan chairs to an afternoon tea party or to morning service at St. Anne's Church; and officers, ashore from ships riding at anchor

in the Annapolis Roads, being entertained at the Colonial Government House by Governors Samuel Ogle, Horatio Sharpe, or Robert Eden, and—after the Declaration of Independence in 1776—by Thomas Johnson, Thomas Sim Lee, or John Eager Howard.

One will find much of interest in the old brick State House, the third structure upon the same site, which occupies a commanding elevation in the center of the city. Its cornerstone was laid in 1772 by Sir Robert Eden, Maryland's last proprietary Governor and the great-great grandfather of Great Britain's Anthony Eden. The slender dome, with its interior beautifully ornamented with stucco and fresco work, was not completed until 1793, and it is said to be the tallest wooden dome in our country. It offers the opportunity for a fascinating panoramic view of the city and its environs.

Here is the historic Senate Chamber, where the Continental Congress

held its sessions at the close of the American Revolution and where General Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army on December 23, 1783. Here, on January 14, 1784, the Treaty of Peace with England was approved. And here, on September 11, 1786, delegates from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Virginia met in convention with those of Maryland to consider provisions for establishing a closer union. This was the first step toward the writing of the Constitution of the United States.

Above the huge fireplace in the old Senate Chamber hangs a fine historical painting portraying General Washington, General Lafayette, and Colonel Tench Tilghman at Yorktown. This is by Charles Willson Peale, the Annapolis artist who attained distinction as one of the best portrait painters of the 18th century and who is credited with a number of other paintings owned by the State of Maryland.

In the office of the Attorney General of the State is a rare painting of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, one of Frederick, the Sixth Lord Baltimore, and the well known "Burning of the Peggy Stewart" depicting the the Annapolis "tea party" of October 19, 1774. The latter was painted by Frank B. Mayer of Annapolis—a gifted gentleman whose talents were not limited in scope. He left a rich heritage to Maryland and to Annapolis—not only as an artist, but as a promoter of civic improvement, an historian, and a writer of no mean ability. "The Planting of the Maryland Colony," the wide canvas in the old House Chamber of the State House, is one of Mayer's masterpieces, and it feelingly expresses the spirit of Lord Baltimore's first settlement on the shores of Maryland in 1634.

Of interest to many visitors is the Flag Room, where a rare collection of historic flags is displayed. One of the banners, "Old Glory," was carried by Maryland troops during the American Revolution, and it is thought to be the oldest United States Flag in existence that was made in accordance with the act of Congress, July 14, 1777. State records reveal that it was carried as the Regimental Flag of the Third Maryland Regiment, under Col. John Eager Howard, at the Battle of the Cowpens,

S. C., January 7, 1781. Here also is an array of both Union and Confederate Flags carried by Maryland troops during the War Between the States, 1861-65; and the Regimental Flags of this State that inspired those on the fields of battle in World War I.

Halfway up the marble staircase leading to the second floor, one's attention is arrested by the recently renovated historical painting of Washington resigning his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. This was the work of Edwin White in 1859 and, along with the fine portraits of Maryland's Signers of the Declaration of Independence, serves as an inspiration to students of history from far and near alike.



Photograph by M. E. Warren

Government House, official residence of the Governors of Maryland since 1868, is in close proximity to the State House. To the left the clock tower and tall steeple of St. Anne's Church loom above the treetops.

The Governor's Reception Room on the second floor of the State House is noteworthy for its rare and beautiful appointments—including its original silver door knobs and door hinges. A portrait of George Calvert, the First Lord Baltimore, who obtained a grant of land from Charles I of England for establishment of the Maryland Colony, hangs above the wide fireplace. Here also are portraits of Charles I, of Henrietta Maria, his Queen, for whom the colony was named, and of a number of early Governors.

* * *

The tall steeple of St. Anne's Church looms not far distant from State Circle. The first brick structure was erected here in 1699 and was rebuilt nearly 100 years later. The second structure burned in 1858 and was rebuilt, incorporating some of the original walls, in 1859. Its treasured silver alms basin and communion service, made in London and presented by King William III, an early benefactor, are still in use. The

church contains many lovely memorials—its stained glass windows are of unusual beauty and simplicity—and the encircling churchyard contains the graves of many persons closely identified with the early history of Maryland.

Reynolds' Tavern, now occupied by the Annapolis Public Library, a fine colonial brick structure of the early 18th century, faces Church Circle and adjoins the Farmers' National Bank. This was a popular rendezvous in its day for the young bloods of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County. Before the present bank building was erected close by, the tavern did service as the Farmers' Bank of Annapolis. Business was carried on in what is now the reading room of the library, and the bank's cashier maintained his living quarters on the second floor.

The City Assembly Rooms, containing a ballroom where George Washington is said to have "trod a measure" with the beautiful Mary Carroll Maccubin, sister of Charles Carroll the barrister, is on the north side of Duke of Gloucester Street. It was erected in 1764 from the proceeds of a lottery drawn for the purpose of providing a town hall for balls, receptions, and other forms of entertainment. Now known as the Municipal Building, it houses the offices of the Mayor of Annapolis and other city officials.

George Washington's diaries reveal that he was a frequent visitor to Annapolis between August 1751 and March 1791, and he was often entertained at the fine town houses of the gentlemen of this city. One of the residences in which he was dined is not far distant from the old Assembly Rooms—the Ridout House, home of John Ridout, who was private secretary to the Proprietary Governor, Horatio Sharpe. Ridout, by the way, married Mary Ogle, the daughter of Governor Samuel Ogle, and this well-preserved residence has the distinction of still being occupied by descendants of its original builder.

In the mid-18th century nearly all of the town houses of Annapolis had extensive gardens containing box-wood-bordered paths and inviting rose bowers—but, as the years passed and personal incomes shrank, building lots were carved from the original estates and offered to later generations. The Carroll House, birthplace of Charles Carroll of Car-

rollton, now the home of the Redemptorist Priests of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and its surrounding gardens still present a picture of pre-Revolutionary days when viewed from Spa Creek or from the bridge at the foot of Duke of Gloucester Street.



Photograph by M. E. Warren

Carroll House, birthplace of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, is now the home of the Redemptorist Order of St. Mary's Catholic Church. A room in the original structure served as a chapel during the occupancy of the Carrolls, and additions were made early in the 19th century.

Dr. Upton Scott came to this country as personal physician to Governor Sharpe, and in 1760 married Elizabeth Ross, daughter of the Commissioner of the Land Office of Maryland. He built a stately residence overlooking Spa Creek and adjoining the Carroll property, and it was here that the bachelor Governor Sharpe was often a visitor. Sir Robert Eden, last of the Proprietary Governors, was also a frequent visitor at the Scott home. It was here, in the room now used as a chapel by the Sisters of Notre Dame—the present occupants—that Governor Eden died in 1784, soon after he had made plans to return to his home in England. The old residence is still further connected with Maryland history, for Mrs. Scott's grandnephew, Francis Scott Key, author of the immortal "Star-Spangled Banner," made the Scott residence his home while a student at St. John's College.

One of the elegant residences in Annapolis is that known as the Chase-Lloyd House, a full three-story structure, on Maryland Avenue. This invariably attracts the attention of the visitor, for its well-proportioned doorway gives a suggestion of the wealth of beautifully carved woodwork and rare fittings of the interior. Said to have been erected by Samuel Chase in 1769, this fine brick structure was sold to Edward Lloyd, IV, whose son and heir, Edward Lloyd, V, became Governor of Maryland in 1809; and here, in the lovely drawing room, Mary Tayloe Lloyd—sister of the Governor—became the bride

of Francis Scott Key. Years later this was the setting for another important marriage ceremony; and on February 19, 1835, Lt. Franklin Buchanan, U. S. Navy, claimed Anne Catherine Lloyd, a niece of Mrs. Key, for his bride. Buchanan was destined to become the first Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy in 1845, and in later years was the ranking officer of the Confederate States Navy.

Directly opposite the Chase-Lloyd House on Maryland Avenue is another brick residence of the Georgian type—acclaimed by many students of architecture to be the finest Georgian home in this country. This is the Hammond-Harwood House, built just before the American Revolution by Matthias Hammond, a wealthy Annapolis merchant. Carved woodwork is found in profusion in the dining room and in the large ballroom on the second floor, and the entrance-hall doorway is of noted beauty. Tradition says Mr. Hammond planned the house for his prospective bride and furnished it throughout in splendid style. There was a rift in the love affair, however, and the young woman withdrew her promise; Hammond remained a bachelor. The property changed hands many times, but it has been saved for posterity by the Hammond-Harwood House Association, Inc., and maintained as an 18th century museum. Many of its original furnishings have been returned, and a fine portrait of the talented architect, William Buckland, who designed not only this house but so many of the Annapolis houses, hangs in a place of honor in the dining room.

The Paca House, now Carvel Hall Hotel, faces on Prince George Street and extends through to King George. It was built by William Paca, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, after the fashion of many colonial homes—a central building with wings. Paca became Governor of Maryland in 1782, and years later retired to his country seat on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

One of the finest of the town houses faces East Street at the corner of Prince George Street and is in close proximity to the Paca House, which it resembles in many ways. This is the Brice House, built by Col. James Brice soon after 1766,

and it is a superb achievement of that decade. Inside the residence are rich wood carvings, plaster molding, and elaborate marble fireplaces; and, in addition to the grand stairway in the large entrance hall, there is a little secret staircase leading from the library to a bedroom above. The latter prompts many inquiries, for there is always speculation in regard to the private lives of the households of yesteryears; and tradition says that the secret passage afforded escape from unwelcome guests who might be announced at the front door.

At the corner of College Avenue and King George Street is Ogle Hall, erected in 1739 and later leased to Samuel Ogle, colonial Governor of Maryland. It was later purchased by his heirs and occupied by his son, Benjamin Ogle, who became Governor of Maryland in 1798. The old brick residence, with its rare boxwood garden, was acquired by the U. S. Naval Academy Alumni Association in recent years, and steps were immediately taken for its preservation. Now completely restored, retaining inviting fireplaces in every room and its original wide floorboards, it is a popular rendezvous for Naval Academy graduates and their families.

Historic Annapolis, Inc., a non-profit society organized in 1952 through the efforts of many citizens of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County, is dedicated to preservation of the colonial landmarks of the city and its environs. Much has been accomplished, and currently efforts are being directed toward salvaging the colorful waterfront area, where surviving structures are being identified as the homes and business houses of men who made Annapolis a thriving seaport many years ago.



Photograph by M. E. Warren

Maryland's historic State House is the oldest State Capitol in America still in daily use.

The old Slicer House on Pinkney Street—just off Market Space—is be-

(Continued on page 380)

The Oneida Nation—Our Revolutionary Ally

By Aren Akweks (Ray Fadden)¹



THE Oneidas were a branch of the great Iroquois Confederacy. They were called O-NA-YOTE-KA-O-NA or Granite People in their own language. They have also been known as, The People of the Upright or Standing Stone. Some have called them, The People of the Red Stone. Their National or Council Name is NE-AR-DE-ON-DAR-CO-WAH or Great Tree. The French called them Onneiouts and the English called them Oneidas.

There were in the early days several other Indian nations in and around what is now New York State who were related by blood to the Oneidas. The Hurons settled near Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. Just north of Lake Erie was an Iroquoian tribe called Tionontati or the Tobacco Nation. The Neutral or Neuter Nation lived along the Niagara River. In southeastern Virginia lived the Nottoway Indians. Near them lived the Meherrin People. The Erie Indians dwelt south of Lake Erie. East of the Erie Nation in what is now southwestern New York State lived the Wenro Band. Along the Susquehanna River lived the Susquehannocks or Andastes. In North Carolina two Iroquoian nations built their towns. They were the Cherokee and the Tuscarora People. In what is now New York State, from west to east lived the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas and Mohawks. All of these nations were blood-

related and in the distant past had lived as one family west toward the setting sun. Tradition says that they at one time lived in the great Mississippi Valley and were allies of the Wolf and Pawnee Nation, but for some unknown reason had migrated east and had become divided.

The first contact that the white man had with the Iroquois was in 1535 when Jacques Cartier made his exploration of the St. Lawrence River in search of a passage to India and China. Everywhere Cartier found friendly natives and by them he was received in the kindest manner. At the Rock of Quebec he found an Iroquois village called Stadacona. On the Isle of Montreal he visited another Iroquois town, which was called Hochelaga. There he was royally entertained by an Iroquois chief whom he later kidnapped.



The Iroquois tribes were driven from the St. Lawrence Valley by a powerful Algonquin People called the Adirondacks. They sought refuge in the land to the south. The Mohawks settled along the banks of the Mohawk River. West of them near Oneida Lake moved the Oneidas.

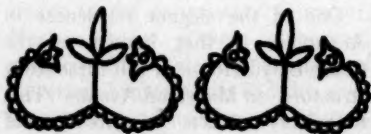
The Onondaga Nation settled near Onondaga Lake. Along Canandaigua Lake the Senecas built their towns and east of them on Cayuga Lake burned the Council Fire of the Cayuga Nation. Thus what is now central New York State came to be the home of the five Iroquois Nations.

Soon after the Five Nations had settled in New York State bitter wars broke out between the Senecas and Cayugas on one side and the Mohawks, Oneidas and Onondagas on the other side.

About this time two wise men, Deganahwideh, a Huron, and Hiawatha, an Onondaga, sought refuge among the Mohawks. They were adopted by the Mohawks and became sachems of that nation. For five

years these two wise men labored to bring about peace among the Five Nations as well as to establish peace among all Indian Peoples. Finally the Five Iroquois Nations, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, agreed to bury their differences and join into a League of Peace. Thus came about the Iroquois Confederacy which in time made the Five Nations masters of a territory larger than the whole of Europe. This territory stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River and from Hudson Bay to North Carolina.

In 1609 Samuel de Champlain and two other Frenchmen, accompanying a war party of Ottawa and Huron Indians, met a party of Iroquois near a spot where Fort Ticonderoga now stands. The two parties agreed to fight on the following day. The bows and arrows of the Iroquois were no match for the guns of the Frenchmen. Three of the Iroquois chiefs fell at the first fire. It was the first time that the Iroquois had ever heard the roar of a gun; and the thundering sound, as well as the appearance of a strange people with white skins and hairy faces, confused them and they fled to the forests. Though this was a victory for the Frenchmen it caused in the hearts of the Iroquois a deadly hatred for the French. This hatred lasted a century and a half and in the end it caused the downfall of the French colonies in the new world.



In 1609 Henry Hudson sailed up the Hudson River. There he came in contact with the Mahikans and other friendly Indian tribes. The Dutch five years later built a trading post near where Albany now stands. In 1618 the Dutch made a treaty with the Iroquois. This "Chain of Friendship" between the Dutch and the Iroquois was later taken up by the English and has lasted to the pres-

¹ This article consists of excerpts from a pamphlet written by Aren Akweks and entitled "History of the Oneida Nation." The Indian designs interspersed throughout are from the same publication and illustrate the Indian's superb gift of design.

ent day. From the Dutch, the Oneidas and other Iroquois secured firearms and with these they brought terror to the hearts of the French and those Indians who were allies of them. Up until twenty-four years after Champlain had killed the three Iroquois chiefs the Iroquois had not tried to kill any Frenchmen though many of their people had been murdered by the French. Patiently they had waited to avenge the insults of Champlain and his people. Now that they had secured firearms, they felt strong enough to avenge the insults of the French. They turned on the French and their allies and one by one they exterminated those nations who had aided the French or who had refused to obey the laws of the Great Peace. The Algonquins from Lake Nipissing to Saguenay, the Hurons, the Nipissings, the Ottawas, the Adirondacks, the Tiontati, the Susquehannocks, the Miamis, the Illinois, the Delawares and others who had aided the French or who had refused to cease warfare and to grasp the Tree of Peace of the Iroquois Confederacy were exterminated and their remnants adopted into the ranks of the Five Nations.

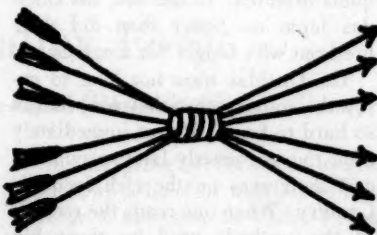
During the wars in Europe between the French and the English these two nations which had colonies in America spared no effort to get the different Indian nations in America to fight against their rivals in the New World. Both the French and the English desired the fur trade of the Iroquois and other Indian nations. Both the French and the English cast greedy eyes on the lands of the Iroquois. Both claimed the Iroquois Country as their own. The Iroquois never admitted that either the French or the English had any claim on them or their country.

The unfortunate Iroquois, whose Confederacy had been formed to bring about peace among all people, tried in vain to get the French and the English to cease warfare and invited them to take shelter beneath their Tree of Peace. Their efforts were wasted. The Five Nations living between these two rival white colonies realized that they were being used as tools and during all the wars between the warlike Europeans, they, the Iroquois, were the main ones to suffer.

It is recorded that the Oneidas, as well as other Iroquois, were very friendly toward the white settlers

from Europe. From the very first contact with white people, from the era of Henry Hudson, in 1609, to the coming of the Dutch settlers to the Valley of the Hudson-Mohawk, they were ever on terms of the closest amity. When the English took over the Dutch colony, assuming sovereignty, in 1664, the same close relations were continued. The Oneidas carried on an extensive fur trade with these early English settlers. This trade was uninterrupted and the peace was faithfully preserved by the Oneidas and the English colonies. Not a drop of blood was shed to disturb the hundred and more years of harmony.

The Revolutionary War took the Iroquois by surprise. They had always stood as firm friends of the English Government and of the English people. When some of these same English people, now rebels against England, began to talk against the Mother Country, the Iroquois were at a loss as to what to do, who to listen to. Samuel Kirkland, a Christian missionary, had been among the Oneidas for many years and the Oneidas were very fond of him. They had often followed his advice. He had banished strong drink from among them and was regarded as their friend. Often he had told them to honor the great English king across the sea. Now, with the war approaching, this same missionary told them that the king was bad, that he was a very selfish, unreasonable and cruel man. It is no wonder that the People of the Six Nations (this includes the Tuscaroras) were confused and bewildered.



Because they remembered the "Chain of Friendship" made with the English over a hundred years before the Revolution, they, being an honest people, hesitated to take sides with the Americans. At the same time, being a freedom-loving people, they hesitated to fight on the side of England. They tried hard to remain neutral, thinking that in time the quarrel between the American colo-

nies and their Mother Country would be settled peaceably.

The Oneida Nation, speaking for the entire Six Nations, sent the Americans an Iroquois Proclamation of Neutrality.

It did not take the Iroquois long to realize that both white groups did not intend to leave their country out of the war. Perhaps it would have been impossible, as the country of the Iroquois was in the very center of the two peoples. Their lands lay in the very path that an invading army would have to travel over. One Indian compared his people to a piece of cloth between a pair of scissors, the scissors being the contesting white people; the Indians the cloth that was being cut.

England used every method to incite the Iroquois against the Americans and the United States did not hesitate then, or in all of her wars, to use the Indians to fight her battles. Both sides made many promises to the Indians for their aid, promises which neither white nation kept after the war was over and the aid of the Indians was no longer needed.

On May 25, 1776, the Continental Congress resolved "That it was highly expedient to engage the Indians in the service of the United Colonies," and they empowered the Commander-in-Chief to employ in Canada and elsewhere, Indians, offering them a reward of \$100 for every commissioned officer and \$30 for every private soldier of the British troops that they should take prisoner. Congress also authorized Washington to employ the Indians of Penobscot, St. Johns, and Nova Scotia, who offered their services. Both sides offered scalp bounties, but the English went a little farther; they offered a larger reward for scalps than they did for prisoners, thus making killing more profitable.

As the war progressed the Iroquois found themselves in a very trying position. Pressure from both white groups was put on them. Long before this time they had forgotten the use of the bow and the arrow. They now depended upon the powder, shot and other European commodities for their very existence. If these things were kept from them by either England or America, the end would not be far off. It was either fight for one or the other, or die!

At a great council at Onondaga,

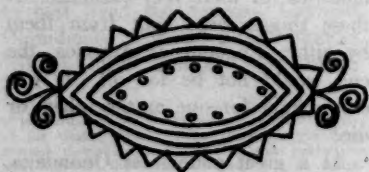
the capital of the Six Nations, they talked over the problem. Some were for helping Great Britain because of the Treaty of Alliance made with her so many years before. Besides, had not the Americans broken the Treaty of Fort Stanwix and crowded them from their lands?



The Oneidas and Tuscaroras, members of the Iroquois League, due to the influence of Rev. Kirkland and the Christian New England Indians who had settled in their country, did not want to fight the Americans. The white men had not yet reached their lands and crowded them off as they had the Mohawks. In order for the Iroquois to officially declare war it was necessary for every state in their union to declare war. According to the Iroquois Constitution it had to be unanimous.

Council after council was held, but all would not agree as to what policy to follow. The Mohawks were for war. The Onondagas were neutral. The Senecas were lukewarm to either side. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras sympathized with the struggling colonies. Even within a nation all could not agree. Finally Thayendinagea, a Mohawk chief, said, "Let each nation be responsible for its own members. Let each tribe decide for itself what path it will take in this war."

The Oneidas sided with the revolt- ing colonists and remained with their allies throughout the war. They shared the respect and esteem of General Washington. The Oneida chiefs and people stood by him in the darkest and most dangerous days of the Revolution. During the war the Oneidas took no scalps nor did they harm women, children or old people. The Oneida warriors were among the best scouts in the United States Army and they were very useful throughout the war. They were of outstanding service in observing the progress of every British Army from Canada.



These Iroquois showed great personal bravery and on one occasion they saved the life of General Lafayette. The Oriskany Clan of Oneidas joined General Herkimer on the day of his disastrous battle. They were led by their chiefs, Colonel Honyerry and Cornelius. They fought with great skill and bravery throughout the day.

Congress applauded the Oneidas for their firmness and integrity and assured them friendship and protection for all time to come. The Oneidas, Stockbridge Indians, Delawares, Caughnawagas, Tuscaroras, and other Indians were in Washington's camp. On April 9, 1779, Congress passed a resolution granting commissions of captain to four Oneidas and eight commissions of lieutenants. The Oneida Chief Atayataroughta was commissioned a lieutenant colonel. Other commissions were issued to Oneidas during the course of the war.

Oneidas made great sacrifices during the war. In 1779 British troops burnt their homes, destroyed their fields of grain and cut down their orchards. The brave people were reduced to poverty, want and dependence. They were forced to flee down the Mohawk Valley and for awhile lived in the vicinity of Schenectady, N. Y. They were long in recovering from their depression. Their reward from the generous United States was an amount of money that averaged about 50 cents a person. This was their payment for the destruction of their homes, cornfields, and orchards and for cutting themselves away from their Iroquois brethren. In the end, the Oneidas fared no better than did their brethren who fought for England.

The Oneidas were not long to enjoy the country that they had fought so hard to keep. Almost immediately after the war greedy land speculators cast their eyes on the rich Iroquois Country. When one reads the records of the methods used by these big land companies and when one knows how the Government allowed their faithful allies and friends to be robbed, one cannot but feel angered and ashamed.

In 1790 General Washington had said to the Six Nations: "In future you cannot be defrauded of your lands. No state or person can purchase your lands unless at some public treaty held under the authority

of the United States. The General Government will never consent to your being defrauded; but it will protect you in all your just rights. You possess the right to sell, and the right of refusing to sell your lands. The United States will be true and faithful to their engagements." At the Canandaigua Treaty of 1794 these same promises were solemnly made again by the agents of the United States to the People of the Six Nations.



Some of the speeches of the Iroquois telling of the reasons why they desired to remain in their own country are sad enough to move a heart of stone. The following is one of many that have been recorded: (Red Jacket's speech to a Mr. Richardson who requested that the Iroquois sell their right to the reservations lying in the Holland Land Purchase.)

Brother! You want us to travel with you and look for new lands. If we should sell our lands and move off into a distant country toward the setting sun, we should be looked upon in the country to which we go, as foreigners and strangers. We should be despised by the red as well as the white men, and we should soon be surrounded by the white people, who will there also kill our game, and come upon our lands and try to get them from us.

Brother! We are determined not to sell our lands, but to continue living on them. We like them. They are fruitful, and produce corn in abundance for us, for the support of our women and children, and grass and herbs for our cattle.

What truth in the words of a famous Iroquois, Big Kettle, to the Government of the United States:

When your Thirteen Colonies won their freedom from Great Britain, you took a brand from our fire and kindled it. Now the same fire is trying to consume the very people who taught you the worth of such a fire.



During the summer of 1819 desperate efforts were made to induce all of the Six Nations to migrate, but, led chiefly by Red Jacket, they fought the move.

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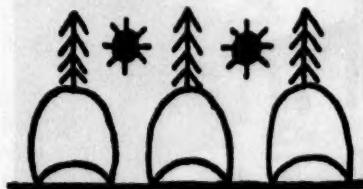
Oneidas at this period were not living by hunting and fishing. They were excellent farmers and had large fields of corn and other agricultural products, herds of cattle and other livestock as well as large orchards. Their homes were well-framed houses or cabins as good as those of their white neighbors. They had turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil and had abandoned the chase for the surer supply of domestic animals. Here was a community of several thousand human beings, human people, living in a community larger than many of the farming villages of New York State, all residing in their own houses, cultivating from 50 to 100 acres of land, their children attending church and school, and yet the white settlers and the Ogden Land Company officials clamored for their removal saying,

It is for their interest to remove! They will find good hunting and fishing grounds in the west! Make way for civilization! The Indians stand in our way, we the cultivators of the soil. Civilization must go ahead! The hunter state should not block the agricultural state!

The white brothers apparently did not remember, or perhaps they did not want to remember, the accounts of the great fields of corn and other products of the soil, the well-framed houses, the well-kept orchards, that General Sullivan had destroyed, burnt to the ground, when he marched through the Iroquois Country during the Revolutionary War. Apparently they forgot the reports of Sullivan, especially where he records the thousands upon thousands

of bushels of corn that were destroyed by his soldiers. They, the Iroquois, had turned their attention to the soil centuries before Columbus was born, and the Indians since that time had given the European settlers many valuable lessons in agriculture. They, in fact, were better farmers than the first whites who came to the shores of America. Yet the cry was shouted until the sound echoed through the halls of the government,

They stand in the way of progress!
They must be swept out!



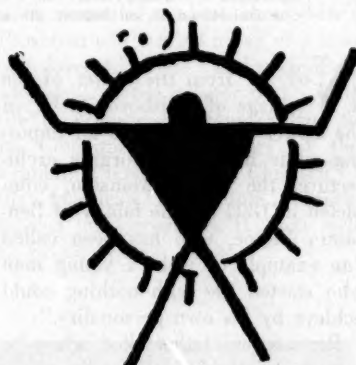
The poor tired Oneidas were not long to enjoy their settlement or the church that they had worked so hard to erect. They dreaded leaving their old homes, their ancient lands, and the graves of their fathers. At their last council in New York State they were told that they already had agreed in 1831 to sell their country when the President of the United States wished to purchase it. This, naturally was not true. This unjust clause had been fraudulently inserted after the treaty was signed and it was added without the knowledge of the Indians! They were totally against moving. However, in 1823 their removal from New York was decided upon.

As they looked for the last time at

the beautiful country that they were to see no more, their hearts were torn and crying. It is hard for members of the white race, who come from a race of globe wanderers, to realize the feelings of an Indian who is being torn from his home and country. As the Oneidas traveled into the sunset their thoughts were of the country that they had lost.

The words of Washington echoed through their minds (Dec. 3, 1777).

Brothers, Oneidas and Tuscaroras: Harken to what we have to say to you in particular. It rejoices our hearts that we have no reason to reproach you in common with the rest of the Six Nations. We have experienced your love, strong as the oak, and your fidelity, unchangeable as truth. You have kept fast hold of the ancient covenant chain, and preserved it free from rust and decay, and bright as silver. Like brave men, for glory you despised danger; you stood forth in the cause of your friends, and ventured your lives in our battles. While the sun and moon continue to give light to the world, we shall love and respect you. As our faithful and trusty friends, we shall protect you, and shall at all times consider your welfare as our own.



The Oneidas at Valley Forge

By To-ri-wa-wa-kon (Paul A. W. Wallace)¹

THE defense of Matson's Ford by a band of Oneidas attached to George Washington's Army at Valley Forge is one of the gallant episodes of the Revolutionary War.

It will be remembered that, during the Revolution, the Great Council of the Six Nations at Onondaga declined to take sides. It was left to each nation to decide for itself what course to pursue. The Oneida Nation supported the American Colonies.

¹ This account has also been excerpted from "History of the Oneida Nation."

In the spring of 1778 the Oneidas sent down a band of warriors to help George Washington at Valley Forge. On Wednesday, May 20, they earned the gratitude of the American people by routing a body of enemy cavalry and helping to save the troops under Lafayette from destruction.

It happened in this way. Lafayette, with over 2,000 men, including 70 Oneidas, had been sent by Washington across the Schuylkill River to observe and hamper the enemy in Philadelphia. Two days later he found himself caught off guard—all

but surrounded by the British, who, by a quick and expert maneuver, were about to trap his whole corps.

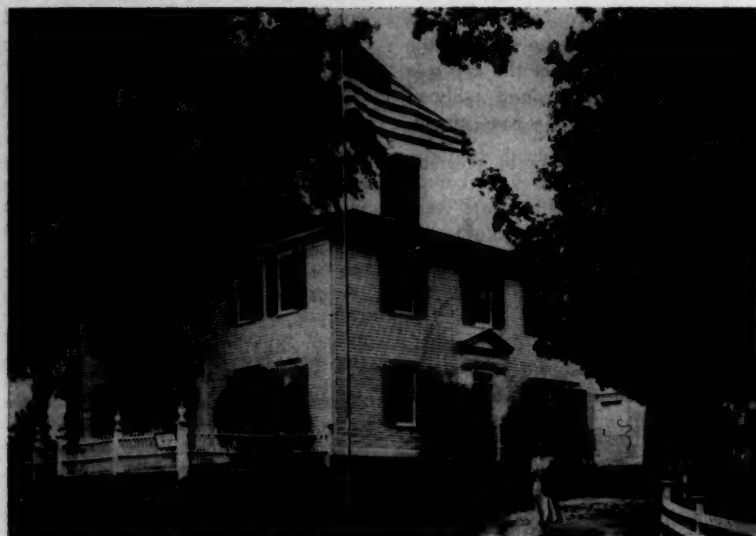
Lafayette, seeing his natural retreat by way of Swede's Ford (Norristown) cut off, tried to escape by the breast-deep Matson's Ford at Conshohocken. But the British cavalry was close on his heels. While his men waded into the river, struggling to reach the safety of the far bank, Lafayette posted the band of Oneidas in a small wood to hold the ford.

When the enemy cavalry swept down, the Oneidas from behind the trees raised their terrible war-cry and with it a rattle of rifle fire. The horses were thrown into a

(Continued on page 411)

Franklin Pierce and the Pierce Mansion¹

By Louise K. (Mrs. D. W.) Anderson
Past Vice President General, Manchester, N. H.



Photograph by Eric M. Sanford

Homestead of Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States, Hillsboro, N. H., now maintained as an historic site by the New Hampshire Recreation Division.

NOT far from the center of the village of Hillsboro, N. H., in the Lower Village, stands an imposing white house of Georgian architecture, the Pierce Mansion, completed in 1804 for the family of Benjamin Pierce, who has been called "an example of what a young man who started life with nothing could achieve by his own personality."

Because his father died when he was 6, he lived with an uncle in Massachusetts until April 19, 1775, when he enlisted in the army to fight against the British. For many months he served his country, at Ticonderoga, at Valley Forge, with General Washington in the New York campaign. After the war, having been appointed to explore lands in New Hampshire, he finished his work and bought for his home a log hut with 50 acres of land in Hillsboro. At once his ability was recognized. Soon he was made Brigade Major and Inspector for the county, the beginning of 21 years of service in the militia. He was twice elected governor of his State.

With the coming of prosperity, Benjamin bought 200 acres of land

and built the Mansion, where through the years many prominent visitors were entertained, charmed by the hospitality of Mrs. Pierce and the genial friendliness of the host. The story is told of a wonderful Christmas dinner given for 21 Revolutionary veterans who lived near. One can imagine the reminiscing in the candle-lighted ballroom that night.

The house is a large one, with two stories and an ell. Across the width of the second floor is the ballroom, with rose-colored walls stenciled in black. The stencil design is Christmas pine and candles, suggestive of the birthday of Benjamin—December 25.

From the front door on the first floor the hall extends through to the east door, two rooms opening off on each side. Walls of the room on the left side of the front door are covered with the "Bay of Naples" scenic wallpaper, which was put on in 1824. South walls of the Mansion are rose-stenciled in dark green; north walls and bedrooms on the second floor are yellow, with green stencils.

The house now belongs to the State of New Hampshire, is a concern of the Division of Recreation, and is open to visitors from May to October.

In this house, on November 23, 1804, Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States, was born—the only President from New Hampshire. For 30 years this was his home. Someone has said that he grew up here in an atmosphere of patriotism, politics, and gracious living.

From his father he absorbed two ideas that guided his actions all through his life: that the Union of the States must be preserved at all costs and that the Democratic Party was that of the people. He admired President Jackson, following Old Hickory so closely that he was often called "Young Hickory."

He lived at a time when tensions were great and choice of friends could make or mar a career, but his convictions were strong, and he seldom wavered from decisions of right or wrong, even if they brought harmful misunderstanding. As one reads his life one wonders if any other person so loyal to his country, so intensely interested to do his best, ever had so many disappointments, so much disheartening criticism.

As a boy he had a poor record as a student. He preferred outdoor life, and really wished to be a farmer on his father's land. His father, however, decided that he should be a lawyer and sent him to Hancock, N. H., to receive the best possible fundamental training. One Sunday Franklin walked home, sure that school was not the place for him. His father gave him his dinner, then harnessed the horse, drove him half way back to school, and left him to walk the other half in pouring rain. Franklin learned a lesson that day.

When he entered Bowdoin College, his father's choice, he wasted time for 2 years, but when he found that as a junior he was rated lowest in his class his pride was touched; he studied hard—up at 4 in the morning, retiring at midnight—and was graduated fifth in his class, with the habit of concentration well formed. Bowdoin gave him a lifetime friend, Nathaniel Hawthorne. Bowdoin gave him also "the mystery of reli-

¹ A grandniece of President Pierce, Miss Susan Pierce, has acted as hostess at the Pierce Mansion, and provided some of the information used herein.

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gion and the consciousness of victory snatched from defeat."² His interest in politics was also strengthened.

Really interested in becoming a lawyer, he opened the office his father built for him across the street from the Mansion, with a law library purchased for \$50.73. He was elected to the State Legislature, and served two terms in Congress. Newspaper publicity described him as "the most popular man of his age in New Hampshire—has a handsome person, bland and agreeable manners, a prompt and offhand manner of saying and doing things, and talent competent to sustain himself in any station."³

On November 19, 1834, he was married to Jane Means Appleton, daughter of the President of Bowdoin, a shy, frail person who disliked politics and public life, quite the opposite of her husband. Much of the time when he was in Washington she was unable to be with him.

The loss of their first child and anxiety for the mother brought much unhappiness to him at the time when feelings in Congress were especially tense. A bright spot in an otherwise gloomy ending of the Congressional career was the growing friendship with Jefferson Davis, who later became his Secretary of War.

Election to the Senate gave him hope of making a name for himself. He spent long hours in committee work but found from the beginning that there was a disadvantage in being the youngest Senator. Summer at home after the first session was not a happy one. Business troubles in the country were widespread; both his father and mother were ill; a nephew was killed in action against the Indians. When he returned to Washington the questions of abolition and annexation of Texas roused partisan intolerance.

Since Senators were not allowed a second term, Mr. Pierce returned to New Hampshire, where he became a successful jury lawyer and a political party leader called upon to deal with the questions of railroads, temperance, and slavery.

He enlisted for service as a Colonel in the Mexican War, later became Brigadier General. By heroic meas-

ures he led 2500 men through 150 miles of hostile country in 21 days. He was seriously injured but continued to lead his men. In spite of this, because of another person's misunderstanding of an order he had to live down the false accusation of being a coward; however, his soldiers were always his loyal friends.

He never sought office for himself, but loyalty to his party caused offices to be given to him.

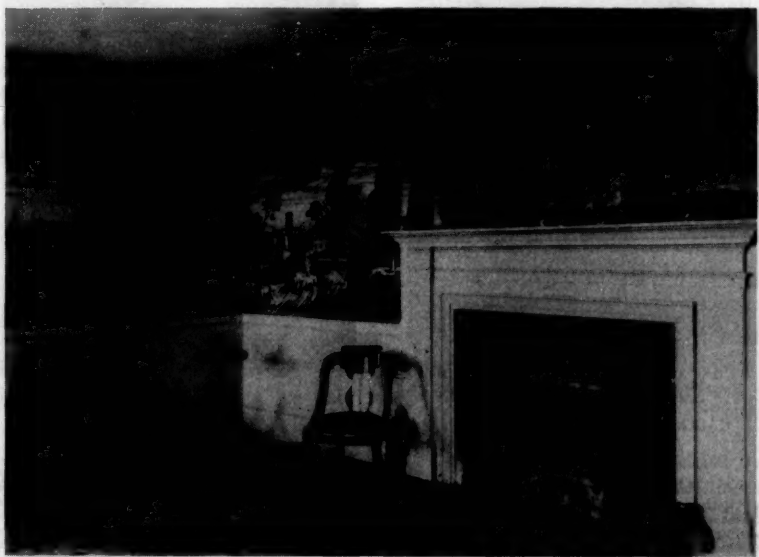
In 1852 he was nominated for President of the United States and elected by an overwhelming majority. Even his family was not happy about this. The son wrote to his mother. "I hope Father will not be elected for I should not like to go to Washington and I know you would not either."⁴ The death of this son in a railroad accident prostrated Mrs. Pierce and took from Franklin the assurance he needed for his high office. With mixed feelings on the inauguration day he affirmed loyalty to the Constitution while snow fell heavily on the steps of the Capitol.

His thought of choosing a cabinet representing all sections of the country suited nobody. Large-scale distribution of patronage meant many disappointments and, therefore, opponents. His wish "to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations"⁵ was difficult to fulfill, since there was trouble with England, Central America, Spain, and Cuba. Even a visit to the New York World's Fair,

expected to be a triumphant journey, was spoiled by bad weather and a wretched cold, which caused him to shorten the well-prepared speeches. He described his own attitude in such troubled times in these words: "Nothing can be more apparent than that an overruling Power is and has been controlling the form and destinies of men and of nations, nor can anything be more idle than to foresee or grasp the consequences."⁶

The turn of Fortune's wheel gave his political party a decisive defeat in 1854, and he was not elected to a second term as President. However, the incoming administration stated that his had been true to the great interests of the country—that it had at all times been faithful to the Constitution. A sign that his Cabinet approved of him is the fact that not one of them withdrew from office during the 4 years. That his friends in Washington were many was attested by the numbers who made an opportunity to talk with him during the last days in the White House.

The beautiful house in Hillsboro as a memorial to New Hampshire's President will remind many of a man who loved his State and his country, who devoted the greater part of his life to keeping his country true to its Constitution. Members of the Franklin Pierce Society, Children of the American Revolution, recently formed in Concord, N. H., may well be proud of their name.



Photograph by the Monahan Studio

Room in Franklin Pierce Mansion, showing beautiful scenic wallpaper, brought from Italy in the early 1820's.

² Franklin Pierce, by Roy F. Nichols, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1931, p. 27.

³ Work cited in footnote 2, p. 51.

⁴ Work cited in footnote 2, p. 205.

⁵ Work cited in footnote 2, p. 373.

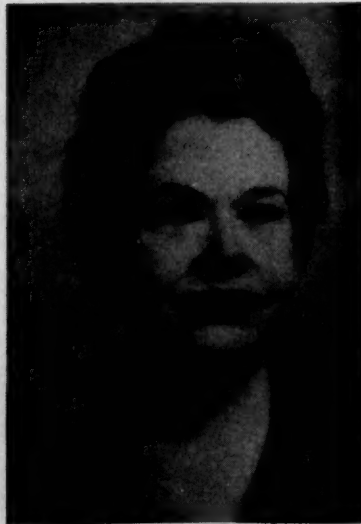
⁶ Work cited in footnote 2, p. 328.

Introducing Our National Chairmen



MARJORIE (Mrs. Lyle J.) HOWLAND
National Chairman,
D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee

Marjorie Howland has been corresponding secretary and regent of Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, N. Y., which she joined in 1937. She has been Chairman of the Central New York Round Table, a group of 26 chapters; State Chairman, National Vice Chairman, and National Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee; and State Corresponding Secretary. She is now State Vice Regent of New York and a member of the Advisory Board of Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School. She has been trained in the field of abnormal psychology and psychometry; during World War II she was a case worker for the Department of Public Welfare and for Home Service. At present Marjorie Howland is most interested in her granddaughter, Nancy Ann Howland, born June 6, 1959.



VERNA H. (Mrs. O. George) COOK,
National Chairman,
D.A.R. Museum Committee

Verna Cook has been recording secretary, vice regent, and regent of the San Francisco (Calif.) Chapter and has served California as State Corresponding Secretary, Vice Regent, and Regent. She is also a State and National Promoter of the C.A.R. and State Chairman of Insignia and Ribbons. Mrs. Cook has been a member of the Advisory Board of Tamassee D.A.R. School. At present, in addition to being National Chairman of the D.A.R. Museum Committee, she is Curator General of the National Society.



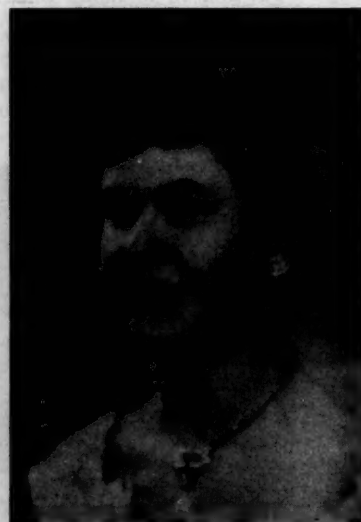
HIAWATHA NEAL (Mrs. Roy H.) CAGLE,
National Chairman,
Honor Roll Committee

Hiawatha Cagle joined the D.A.R. when 18; she has been her chapter historian, recording secretary, chaplain, and regent and has served her State (North Carolina) as Recording Secretary and Regent, as well as holding State Chairmanship of the American Indians, Conservation, and D.A.R. Good Citizens Committees. At present she holds the office of Vice President General; her term expires in 1961. Mrs. Cagle is a graduate of the North Carolina University Woman's College and of the Plunk School of Creative Arts.



LAURA B. (Mrs. Ronald B.) MACKENZIE,
National Chairman,
Junior American Citizens Committee

Laura MacKenzie has been regent of her chapter, as well as its chairman of Americanism, Junior Membership, and National Defense. In addition to serving as State Vice Regent and State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. MacKenzie has been State Chairman of the Approved Schools, Bylaws Revision, and Junior American Citizens Committees. She has been secretary of the State Historical Commission and holds membership in a number of patriotic and social service organizations. All three of her children are now attending college.



LYNN BRUSSOCK,
National Chairman,
Junior Membership Committee

Although Lynn Brussock is a member of Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee, Wis., she has been an associate member of Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter, Wellesley, Mass., and is now an associate member of Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa. She was graduated from Milwaukee-Dowser Seminary and Wellesley College and has a degree of Master of Business Administration from the University of Pennsylvania. She is active in the Philadelphia Wellesley Club and the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Society. Miss Brussock has been National Vice Chairman in Charge of Note Paper for the Junior Membership Committee.



FLORENCE C. (Mrs. Frank Leslie) HARRIS,
National Chairman,
Membership Committee

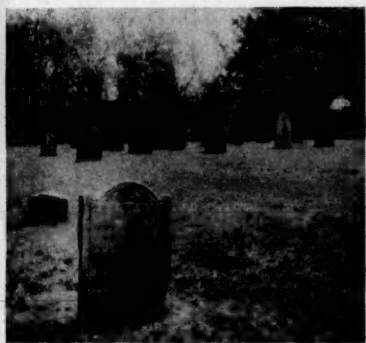
Florence Harris has been a member of the National Society, D.A.R., for over 30 years, first joining Caesar Rodney Chapter of Wilmington, Del. During this time she was recording secretary of her chapter, State Director of the C.A.R., and Senior President of the Blue Hen's Chickens Society, C.A.R. At present Mrs. Harris is a member of Racine Chapter, Racine, Wis. She has had a record of attending all State Conferences and Continental Congresses since she became a member of D.A.R. and has devoted much effort to advancing the programs of the National Society. Mrs. Harris has been chapter corresponding secretary and regent and State Vice Regent and Regent, as well as former National Chairman of Junior Membership, Marshal of Continental Congress, and member of the Platform Committee. At present, Florence Harris is serving as Vice President General; her term expires in 1961.

The Restoration of Old Burying Grounds

By Lyla D. Flagler

Regent, Jonathan Hatch Chapter, Falmouth, Mass.

RESTORATION of the Free Burying Ground Section of the East End Cemetery, Falmouth, Mass., at Hatchville began when, about 1942, some of the older residents, who had looked after the graves, had passed on, and no one else seemed to take an active interest in preserving the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers.



Photograph, courtesy of the Falmouth Enterprise

Scattered ranks of ancient slate stones in the East End Cemetery at Falmouth, Mass.; in the foreground, the head of a winged angel surmounts the inscription for Moses Hatch, first deacon, who died in 1747.

In 1934, the first year that the Jonathan Hatch Chapter was organized, the members went in a body to the cemetery and placed a marker on the grave of Jonathan Hatch, the Revolutionary soldier for whom the chapter was named.

In 1956 members were asked by the National Society to obtain information about Revolutionary soldiers and where they were buried. In February 1957 the chapter reported that eight graves with correct dates and descendants had been identified. With location of the graves came the desire to honor the memory of these soldiers by restoring the old burying grounds. A delegation of three women called at the office of Falmouth selectmen with the suggestion that this matter be taken up in the Annual Town Meeting. On that occasion the following article was adopted: "Article 153. To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Moderator to appoint a committee of three (3) from the Jonathan Hatch Chapter, D.A.R., to present at the next Town Meeting their recommen-

dations for the restoration of the East End Cemetery." The names submitted for this committee were Mrs. Adelaide R. Howe, Miss Ruth Donaldson, and Mrs. Ethel M. Duglay. The next year the committee was composed of Mrs. Duglay, Mr. Lawrence and Col. Thos. L. Waters.

Colonel Waters was chosen recorder of the committee, and it was his duty to report progress to the selectmen.

Meanwhile, the United States Government has made provision whereby white marble headstones may be procured without charge for the graves of Revolutionary War soldiers. These, in turn, can be set in place by the Town without charge. Through the efforts of the D.A.R. and the Town Committee a new headstone was obtained for the grave of Jonathan Hatch. By 1959 the chapter had located the graves of 31 Revolutionary soldiers.

A bronze flag holder was given by the Town, following the custom of placing a bronze flag holder on the graves of all veterans who do not belong to any veterans' organizations.

Colonel Waters' cooperation in this enterprise was invaluable, and his interest has become a permanent one due to the historic significance of the project. Recently he reported that a new headstone has been placed on the grave of Eleazar Hatch, a Revolutionary soldier, brother of Jonathan Hatch.

In June 1959 the chapter met at the grave and, using the D.A.R. ritual, dedicated the new headstone. In the opening remarks, the regent quoted from John Quincy Adams who once stated that "among the sentiments of most powerful operation upon the human heart and most highly honorable to the human character are those of veneration for our forefathers and love for our country." In line with the great pride the D.A.R. takes in its efforts to venerate the God of our forefathers and to foster a deep and lasting love of our country, the National Society has chosen for its motto for the

present year, "Faith of our Fathers"; these "fathers" had the faith and vision that, as a result of the Declaration of Independence, we could have a country where all men are free.

Following recital of the ritual and the opening remarks Mrs. Everett Lewis, chapter historian, who had worked for completion of this project for many months, gave an outline history of the Hatch family in America from the first settler in Scituate in 1632 to the Hatch who, with Isaac Robinson, settled the town of Falmouth in 1657. This was followed by a brief history of Jonathan Hatch. Five Hatch descendants were present and are members of the chapter.

Jonathan Hatch's stone is said to be the first one in the Free Burying Ground section of the old cemetery, the land for which was given by Ezekial Robinson in 1796. The original stone on his grave carried this well-known verse:

As you pass by, please cast an eye,
As you are now so once was I
As I am now so you must be
Prepare for death and follow me.

The three members of the chapter who worked for completion of this project were Mrs. Everett Lewis, chapter historian, Mrs. Clarence Post, chapter regent, and Mrs. Hugh Duglay, member of the Restoration Committee.



Dedication of a new headstone for a Revolutionary soldier in the Old Burying Ground, Falmouth, Mass., by Jonathan Hatch Chapter.

Keeping in mind the words of the dedication ritual, "in grateful memory of all who have served their country with integrity and patriotism" the ceremonies closed with the reading of a verse from the hymn:

(Continued on page 401)

NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH 1960



Chart showing work by States during American History Month.

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AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH REPORT—1960

By Ida A. Maybe

National Chairman, American History Month Committee

I AM delighted with this opportunity to give our readers a report on the results of American History Month, which has turned out to be the most successful promotion we have had since this program was inaugurated. For the first time, the National Society has endeavored to furnish an "umbrella" of national publicity supplementing the chapters' efforts.

The deadline for reports of State Historians was March 15, and we have, as of this date, reports from 47 States. I thought it would be interesting to reproduce for our readers the master chart that depicts the various State activities. This detailed chart highlights the strength and weakness of our efforts, and I hope you will read it with care. We have also taken the liberty to enclose a picture of our display board, which shows the known organizations that participated in American History Month.

A tremendous effort went into the promotion of American History Month. This type of promotion is good for the National Society, for it accentuates a positive public relations program, making hundreds of organizations aware of D.A.R. efforts to keep the embers of patriotism aglow. Approximately 700 organizations were contacted by the National Office, and we are most indebted to those groups and organizations that cooperated. Competition for space in publicity mediums is extremely keen, and I think that this year we more than held our own.

Among the magazines carrying stories or reproducing our American History Month symbol were: American Weekly, Ladies' Home Journal, Parade, The National Guardsman, Promenade, and the Sunday Star (Washington, D. C.). Eighteen railroads reproduced the American History Month symbol on their dining room menus during February. In addition, the National Hotel Association, the National Retail Merchants Association and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company alerted their membership to American History Month by carrying a story in their bulletins which are sent to all members. The U.S.O. in the District

of Columbia set aside a Sunday afternoon program emphasizing February as American History Month.

We received fine cooperation from department stores. Among these were Woodward & Lothrop and Julius Garfinckel of Washington, D. C., and Lit Brothers of Philadelphia, Pa. In addition, reports have come to us of "drop-in" ads run by Hochschild, Kohn of Baltimore, Md., Stearns of Boston, Mass., and Stampfer's of Dubuque, Iowa.

The suggested press release and radio spot announcements were mailed to State Press and Radio Chairmen for chapter distribution. "All hands" were notified that television slides were available. For the

first time, we sent out a detailed questionnaire so that we might find out how effective or ineffective our efforts were. I am most indebted to the State Historians for handling this questionnaire, as it involved a great deal of work on their part. In other words, the State Historians compiled all the chapter questionnaires and then mailed the results to me at National Headquarters, where we made up the master chart which you see reproduced with this report. This chart portrays graphically just what we accomplished, and I am very proud of the results.

Many chapters made an outstanding effort this year, and it is to these chapters that we are particularly indebted. Our weakest link in the promotion chain is probably television, for only 20 chapters requested television slides. I hope we can make

(Continued on page 394)



FORT AMANDA, Allen County, Ohio

By Margery (Mrs. Harry D.) Bellis

Vice regent, Fort Amanda Chapter, Delphos, Ohio

THE first white settlement in Allen County, Ohio, was made on the west bank of the Auglaize River in September 1812 by Col. Poague, of Gen. Harrison's army. A fort was built there and named Fort Amanda in honor of Col. Poague's wife. Fort Amanda Chapter receives its name from this historic spot.

A shipyard was built here in 1813, and a number of scows were constructed by soldiers for navigation on the Lower Miami and Auglaize Rivers. The French visited the region early, and in the neighborhood were the villages of noted Indian chiefs. The Auglaize River was also on the route of Harmer's, Wayne's, and Harrison's armies. Today the Auglaize is only a small stream, due to the drainage of the country by canals and ditches and the clearing of the forests. In the past, it was navigable and capable of floating heavily laden flatboats and scows.

The fort was a quadrangle of 11-foot pickets, sunk 4 feet in the ground, with a blockhouse on each corner and a storehouse in the center of the palisade. In the second year a hospital was added to the second floor of the storehouse. A national cemetery, with 75 graves of soldiers of the War of 1812, was established there. A beautiful monument, erected on the spot where the old fort stood, is visited annually by thousands of tourists.

In one grave of this old cemetery lies the body of Peter Sunderland, an early settler who fought at the

Battle of Bunker Hill in the Revolutionary War. In 1775, when the British soldiers were in control of Boston, the colonial troops, under the command of General Prescott, fortified Breed's Hill across the Charles River from Boston. Peter Sunderland is reported to have been the last American defender of Bunker Hill. He was in the artillery and stayed by his gun until the Redcoats were literally on top of him. All others had fled, and Sunderland was preparing to leave, when he noticed a British cavalryman with saber upraised riding toward him. Seizing a nearby musket that had been dropped by someone in his flight, Sunderland succeeded in bayoneting the British soldier, but not before receiving a nasty gash across his face and a cut on the abdomen. Making his way from the hill, he encountered a man, woman, and baby who were also trying to escape. They swam to the other side of the pond, where Sunderland concealed himself in the bushes. He lay there 3 days, too weak to call for comrades seeking the wounded. He finally attracted their attention by breaking sticks and was rescued. He served as a private soldier throughout the remainder of the Revolution.

Before the close of the war, on May 25, 1778, Peter married Catherine Holman in Somerset, N. J. With the close of the Revolution, the Sunderlands obtained land in western Pennsylvania with Continental money given to Peter for his military services.

the harbor. Incidentally, a copy of one of Mayer's most cherished historical paintings, The Burning of the Peggy Stewart, hangs in the Maryland Room of our D.A.R. Headquarters in Washington.

Annapolis is the proud possessor of St. John's College, founded as King William's School in 1696—the third oldest educational institution in the United States. The old brick buildings, mellowed with age, are situated on a campus facing College Avenue and extending back to Dorsey Creek, an inlet of the Severn River.

How long the family lived in Pennsylvania is not known, but all his children were either born there or in New Jersey. Later, the Sunderlands migrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, and purchased 162 acres of land near Dayton at \$4.60 an acre.

In 1821, Peter's son, Dye Sunderland, settled in Ohio near Fort Amanda on section 15. The following year, Peter left his home in Montgomery County and spent his remaining years with his son Dye. He died in 1827 at the age of 90; and his wife, Catherine, died in 1831 at the age of 85. Both are buried in the military cemetery at Fort Amanda.

Isabella, the daughter, of Peter and Catherine Sunderland, married Andrew Russell in 1803 and migrated to Allen County, Ohio. In 1817 they opened the first farm in Allen County near Fort Amanda, and there the first white child in Allen County, Ohio, a girl, was born. She became Mrs. Charles C. Marshall of Delphos, Ohio, and was familiarly called, "Daughter of Allen County."

Mrs. Axie Gladen, a member of Fort Amanda Chapter, is a great-niece of Mrs. Marshall; and it was from her that the material for this article was obtained.

An article referring to Peter Sunderland and copied from the Lima News, Lima, Ohio, in 1941 states:

Land was the magnet that drew this great pioneer from the worn-out land of New Jersey to the rich, virgin soil of Ohio, seemingly unlimited in extent and available almost for asking. Life was hard; but the number of years that he and his wife lived prove that they were rugged of physique and of indomitable courage. The heritage that they leave to their descendants is not wealth in land or stocks nor bonds, but a pride in having for an ancestor one whose lineal descent possessed qualities that will help this generation to meet similar financial conditions imposed on it by the distressing period through which it is now passing.

Here, in McDowell Hall, the oldest of the college group, a long line of men famous in the affairs of our country received their education. There are traditions galore in regard to the Liberty Tree, a tulip poplar, which graces the campus; and, according to old letters and diaries, General Lafayette was entertained under its venerable canopy when he revisited Annapolis in 1824.

Two houses now on the campus of St. John's were moved there from their original settings when they

(Continued on page 404)

The Charm of Old Annapolis (Continued from page 369)

ing reclaimed by Historic Annapolis and promises lasting rewards. Its sharply raked roof, shiplap siding, and brick gable end toward the east are unusual features. The house was built circa 1722 and was owned for many years by William Slicer, a cabinet maker. In the second half of the 19th century it was occupied by the talented Maryland artist, Frank Blackwell Mayer, who had his studio in the tall attic room overlooking

☆ NATIONAL DEFENSE ☆

by Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes

National Chairman, National Defense Committee

ARE YOU MENTAL?

WHEN you are asked to contribute to the next Mental Health Drive, be sure you are contributing to an organization devoted to the healing and care of those who *are* mentally ill and not building up a group which will one day claim you as a "patient" to be sent to Alaska or some other convenient hideaway for those who disagree with socialism. Do not be among those who are duped into fronting for these people!

If you believe in the principles and ideals of the Founding Fathers, the mental experts will accuse you of being "rigid." They will say you have "constellations of prejudice" areas if you are opposed to foreign aid, public housing, public ownership of utilities, liberalization of the immigration laws, or any other schemes of the socialist planners which you believe will tend to push this country farther along the road to its destruction.

We are told by the same advocates of the Socialized State that, in some of us, the areas of rigidity are so numerous and contiguous that we may be classed as "prejudiced" persons—we are automatically "against" everything; though we may appear normal, we are well along the road to "mental illness." It is time, indeed, that we should now turn the other side of the coin, and instead of allowing our adversaries to accuse us of being against public housing, etc., to stand up militantly for free enterprise, for conservation of our material resources, for God and for country. Let us not be ashamed to proclaim we believe in patriotism, we believe in individual capitalism, we are for the rights and freedoms guaranteed to us by our Constitution and Bill of Rights! If we do, the new side of the coin, shiny and bright, will reflect those who are indeed mentally ill!

Foreign Doctors and World Communism

Many psychiatrists of foreign birth come to this country under the aus-

pices of the State Department's educational exchange program to 800 hospitals throughout our country to fill the gap opened by the drafting of our own doctors into the Armed Forces. In 1950 there were 2000 of these foreign doctors in our hospitals and other institutions. Three years later there were 6000. Now, under a proposed exchange agreement with foreign countries, the United States shall be spending millions each year on a vastly increased medical exchange basis. This scheme will, in the opinion of many outstanding citizens, be a giant step forward in promoting World Government and World Communism.

International Health and Medical Research Act

On May 20, 1959, the Senate, by a vote of 63 to 17, passed a bill (S. J. Resolution No. 41) called the International Health and Medical Research Act of 1959, which provides a grant of \$50,000,000 each year to start the program. In carrying out the purposes of this joint resolution, the Surgeon General is authorized to encourage, support, promote the coordination of, and otherwise cooperate and assist in the training for and the planning and conduct of, in foreign countries and (when deemed necessary to carry out such purpose) in the United States, research, investigations, experiments, and studies relating to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control and prevention of physical and mental diseases and impairments of mankind (including nutritional and other health deficiencies) or relating to the rehabilitation of the physically or mentally handicapped. This bill was being promoted before the House Sub-Committee Hearings by an official of WHO and an official of one of the larger drug companies, and it was brought out at these hearings that it would "take at least \$500,000,000 per year." The \$500,000,000 per year would come, of course, from American taxpayers.

"The Battle for Mental Health"

The June 1959 issue of World Health, the official publication of

WHO, carries an editorial by Dr. E. Eduardo Krapf, Chief, Mental Health Section, World Health Organization, which reads:

"The battle for mental health is being fought on many fronts. The psychiatrist has ceased to be merely a 'doctor for the insane.' With the help of his colleagues from other disciplines he now tries to do something for the many people who suffer from neurotic difficulties and to contribute to the cure of psychosomatic disorders like gastric ulcers and asthma. Moreover there is an increasing tendency to introduce mental health concepts into public health practice and to seek the advice of psychiatrists on wider social issues such as community development and industrial organization.

"It is impossible to show all these aspects of mental health work in one issue of World Health or to do justice to the quiet and unspectacular toil to prevent mental illness that is being carried out day by day in hundreds of mental health units all over the world. Nevertheless the following pages assembled for the general public may be able to demonstrate that rapid progress is taking place in this branch of medical science. Also they may show that we can hope to win our battle and that in the fight that is going on, no one can remain neutral."

World Mental Health Year

In the June issue of 1959, under "Mental health is the business of everyone . . . everywhere," we are told that 1960 is World Mental Health Year, to run from April 7, 1958, through the following 18 months. Under the caption "While participating in these international plans, each country will carry out research relevant to its own problems," and listed is . . .

" . . . in the U.S.A., on immigration."

The 1956 Annual Report, World Federation for Mental Health, carries the item:

"Mrs. Ascher, in New York, continues to represent us with the Economic and Social Council, UNICEF and other activities that are centered in the U.N. Building. There has been some consideration by UNICEF of a new departure in their work-training principles of mental health at the new maternal and child health centres which they are inaugurating."

This, then, is the World Health Organization, of which our National Institute of Mental Health is a member.

Legislation Requested

Legislation affecting psychiatric treatment has been requested by the World Health Organization of the United Nations, founded in 1948 with

the blessing of the convicted perjurer, Alger Hiss. This specialized agency "embodies in its provisions the broadest principles in public health service today. Defining health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, it includes not only the more conventional fields of activity but also mental health housing, nutrition, economic or working conditions and administrative and social techniques affecting public health."

What a good scheme for one-worlders to fit mankind into a common mold.

Dr. Brock Chisholm and Mental Health

The Introduction to the World Health Organization was written by Dr. Brock Chisholm, who tells us that the inclusion of mental hygiene, nutrition, etc., represents a broader concept of public health in the field of international action than ever before. Says he, "The World Health Organization is a positive creative force with broad objectives, reaching forward to embrace nearly all levels of human activity." In a series of lectures, The Reestablishment of Peacetime Society, Responsibility of Psychiatry and Responsibility of Psychiatrists, Dr. Chisholm says we live in a sick world and advocates as requirements for peace a World Police Force with power to crush any uprising, a redistribution of material wealth so all people of the world can live comfortably, and enough mature normal people free from neurosis in order to make war inevitable. People who fight wars, said Chisholm, are not emotionally mature because of their concept of right and wrong; the conviction of sin which "prevents free thinking, imposes local and familial loyalties." Frustration, inferiority, neurosis, inability to enjoy living, to reason clearly or to make a world fit to live in is caused by authoritarian dogma, inculcated loyalty. "The people are torn by frantic heresy, bedeviled by insistent schism, drugged by ecstatic experience, confused by conflicting certainty—loaded down by the weight of guilt and fear." Children's innocence has been destroyed by teaching them "local loyalty, personal salvation . . . everything that would destroy freedom to observe and to think and would keep each generation under the control of the old people, the elders, the shamans, and the priests." The advocacy of the breakdown of the traditions of family life and morality in general leads directly to juvenile delinquency

and juvenile crime. It prepares the way most effectively for the Communists to take over this country.

"Psychiatry," we are told by Dr. Chisholm, "must now decide what is to be the immediate future of the human race. No one else can." (!) He urges that 3,000,000 psychiatrists are needed to deal with man, who is no longer a local citizen but a citizen of the world.

"The problem is no longer the germ of diphtheria, or of smallpox, but rather the attitudes of parents who are incapable of accepting and using proven knowledge for the protection of their children."

He leads us to believe that the parents are to blame for the neurosis of their children.

"It has long been generally accepted that parents have a perfect right to impose any points of view, any idea of fears, superstitions, prejudices, hates or faiths on their defenseless children . . . It is a matter of certain knowledge that these things cause . . . failure to develop to a state of emotional maturity which fits one to be a citizen of a democracy."

We recognize in this thinking that of the revolutionist, Karl Marx, and the philosophy of the Communists used in every country taken over by them.

Dr. Chisholm also tells us "at whatever cost, we must learn to live in friendliness and peace with our neighbors who are all the people in the world."

In conclusion, Dr. Chisholm says much can be done in 20 years (eleven have since elapsed) to influence the thinking of our people through the P.T.A. groups, service clubs, youth groups, etc. "I would suggest," he said, "only, and most earnestly, that everyone should regard as suspect everything that we have believed up to now."

Dr. Chisholm, though retired from WHO, is affiliated with the World Federation of Mental Health as past president. He resides in Canada and advocated a large-scale adoption program of children from other countries instead of people having their own.

"It would have a very good side effect, too, if the children had brown or yellow skins. . . . As far as I am concerned the sooner we're all interbred, the better."

Dr. Chisholm and Sin

Dr. Chisholm's influence has reached into the churches through the Interpreter's Bible, used in leading seminaries to train future ministers. This Bible, a commentary in 12 volumes, is a companion piece to the

Revised Standard Version of the Bible, copyrighted by the National Council of Churches. He is quoted by the commentators in which he says,

"We have been very slow to . . . recognize the unnecessary and artificially imposed inferiority, guilt and fear, commonly known as sin, under which we have almost all labored and which produces so much of the social maladjustment and unhappiness in the world . . . The results, the inevitable results, are frustration, inferiority, neurosis and inability to enjoy living, to reason clearly or make a world fit to live in."

Finally addressing a conference in California Dr. Chisholm said,

"The people who have been taught to believe whatever they were told by their parents or their teachers are the people who are the menace to the world. . . . Our internal processes of government . . . are dependent on the way we did things in . . . the ox-cart days. Some of these methods came out of constitutions which were not built to fit the present situation. . . . The UN . . . is going to cost us a lot of our dearest certainties." (!)

Psychiatry and the Clergy

The World Health Organization asked for power to incarcerate people who are "aware or unaware of their state, willing or unwilling to accept treatment." Only a doctor's certificate would be required in the way of a formality. This legislation would enable the health authorities to be the guardian of a patient's property. There are even more grandiose plans for the country as a whole, since they are to act as adviser to "all branches of government," also "labor, justice and education." Only they can license hospitals, and only the ones they approve will be allowed to operate.

If the mental health experts have their way, religious leaders will play a reduced part in the care of mental patients; but they will be used in the attempt to detect the mentally ill. For years, people of all faiths have turned to their clergy in times of sorrow and stress for solace and comfort. Who would dare to go to his minister or priest for help if he knew that he had been solicited with booklets enabling him to detect the mentally ill and with questionnaires supposed to help him prevent mental illness? Suppose you told him you were concerned about conditions today and he placed your name on the list of those who show rigidity and constellation areas of prejudice—the mentally ill!

In an article by I. Fred Hollander, Director, National Institute of Mental

Health it is stated with a with a which do not the N Health Loyola versitie teachin health were f Religio princip was no role in clergy's sidered develop orientat term " to the mental rity. The tal hea mental disturb develop includi relatioi ventativ mental disturb that me vidual's pects o derives vidual When the form ing hu and the mental disturb man's o based o of relig is in th ethical We are people, ness, et they m offer th to use to recog those c them to are also mental fit of th thermor standin tally ill,

Health Project, Yeshiva University, it is stated that the role of the clergy with all its connotations provides it with a unique helping relationship which members of other professions do not have. It seems that in 1956 the National Institute of Mental Health approved a grant to Harvard, Loyola (Chicago), and Yeshiva Universities to evolve a curriculum and teaching methodology in mental health for clergy. Plans for this grant were formulated by the Academy of Religion and Mental Health. The principal significance of the grant was not the recognition of religion's role in helping people but that "the clergy's role in mental health is considered specific enough to permit the development of a formal educational orientation based on their role." The term "mental health," with respect to the clergyman's role, encompasses mental illness, prevention and maturity. Whereas, to some persons, mental health means merely absence of mental illness or serious emotional disturbance, to others it means "the development of a pattern of living including home, family, and social relationships that can act as a preventative against the development of mental illness or serious emotional disturbance," whereas others believe that mental health refers to an individual's capacity to develop all aspects of life to the point where he derives fulfillment a mature individual should receive.

Whereas the psychiatrist deals with the formulation of concepts concerning human psychological behavior and the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness and serious emotional disturbance, we are told the clergyman's contribution to help people is based on their being representative of religion. (A new idea!) This help is in the form of values, moral and ethical systems, and religious rituals. We are told that the goals for many people, such as family, sports, business, etc., are satisfactory but that they may have considerably less to offer than religion! The clergy are to use their mental health knowledge to recognize signs of mental illness in those consulting them and to refer them to proper sources for help. They are also supposed to participate in mental health programs for the benefit of the community at large; furthermore, they are to use their understanding of psychology of the mentally ill, physically sick, and socially

maladjusted for the purpose of effectively helping such people through ministration and pastoral counseling, and to use their knowledge to develop a more *mature approach* to living in their consultants. Furthermore, the clergy, we are told, can convey their contribution more effectively to the average congregants—those *not mentally ill*.

The Clergy's Role in Mental Health

We find this remarkable statement in "The Clergy's Role in Mental Health":

"There are many who, while recognizing that fundamental insights of mental health helpful to the clergy can be derived even from sociology and anthropology, find it difficult to see what resources religion can offer."

It is only fair to say, however, that the writer states that the clergy's principal ability to help rests on the fact that they represent a belief in a God who watches and cares for all. The clergy are to be urged to take their training in the mental health field not in institutions for the insane or in institutions where patients are senile, or terminal stages of incurable disease but in a *family or court agency* dealing with domestic problems so they could help people *alter* their *pattern* of behavior and living to help them avoid mental illness. To help those whose problems are in the area of "mature" development, the clergy are urged to use the facilities of a church or synagogue, etc., where people would be helped not only on an *individual* but a *group basis*.

To those who are familiar with the use of the clergy in Communist countries, this extension of their help in the "mental health field" portends a great menace to our freedoms. The use of religion as a means to gain their end rather than stamping it out has been availed of by the Communists in countries, such as Poland, where the church is especially strong. One wonders whether this effort to educate the clergy is not of the same pattern and stripe.

One of the most disturbing aspects of mental health is the attempt to indoctrinate the clergy. The National Association for Mental Health, Inc., has published and distributed pamphlets to the clergy entitled "The Clergy and Mental Health."

The Federal Government, through the National Institute of Mental

Health, has allocated \$400,000 to send psychiatrists into the seminaries of the three major faiths, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish.

Desegregation Considered a Psychological Problem

In the May 1959 issue of Pastoral Psychology, a report, "Psychiatric Aspects of School Desegregation," released by Dr. Dana L. Farnsworth, President of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, points out that desegregation is not merely a legal problem, "but a social and above all, a psychological problem." "In our view, psychiatry concerns itself with the study of all human behavior, *not merely the study and treatment of mental disorders*." The report admits that, while segregation practices contribute to disorders in personality development, this does not mean that all who believe in and advocate segregation are themselves maladjusted or psychiatrically abnormal.

Writing in the same magazine, Kyle Haselden, Minister of The Baptist Temple, Charleston, W. Va., in an article entitled "The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective," states,

"Social sickness is alienation from a human union from which one cannot be separated. And in the train of this thought, racial segregation is a temporal behavior which assumes that it has cancelled the eternal fact of the oneness of man.

"The whites must count the Negroes among their spiritual ancestors whether they like it or not and the Negroes must acknowledge that in the whites they have the larger part of their cultural paternity."

And on patriotism, he writes,

"It would be interesting to know how many descendants of Crispus Attucks, the ex-slave who was the first to fall in the Boston Massacre in 1770, if he had descendants, have been invited to join the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution."

The Compact on Mental Health

In addition to the legislation already referred to affecting psychiatric treatment, the "Compact on Mental Health" was presented in 1955 to the "Council of State Governments," which adopted it. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and West Virginia had ratified this compact by 1957. Bypassing Congress was an aim of this legislation, since (on page 72 of the compact) it was

stated that the subject matter lies entirely within the realm of State competency and Congress was not to be asked for any consent act, save as to the Territories, Possessions, and District of Columbia where needed. The Council of State Governments is working hard to see this legislation inserted in the State constitutions. People could be seized under this act *wherever found* and placed in insane asylums, and patients could be transported through any and all States without interference. In response to this situation, a California judge said 10 times as many people had been brought before him under an act requiring only a doctor's certificate!

Mental Health is a Marxist weapon in the ideological war being waged for the minds of free men, a technique to compel conformity in an individual's political beliefs, social attitudes, and personal tastes. Many of its proponents have records of subversive affiliations or have taken the Fifth Amendment rather than discuss their Communist Party membership. This mental health movement has on its list dozens of big names. By using them, mental health groups have successfully run state and national campaigns for financial support, using contributions to press for legislation to accomplish their goals.

Who Are Leaders in Mental Health?

Persons in key positions in the mental health field range from those involved in Communist Party activities to leaders in the United World Federalists and Americans for Democratic Action. They belong to a variety of mental health groups, such as the National Mental Health Committee, Institute for Social Relations, World Federation for Mental Health, Child Study Association of America, National Association for Mental Health, etc. Film lists, plays and pamphlets regarding mental health are recommended by the National Association for Mental Health. The musical score of one film was written by the brother of the Communist Gerhard Eisler; its producer used to advertise in the Daily Worker. The narrator of another film had eight citations for subversive activities. Numerous pamphlets of the Public Affairs Committee are recommended by the National Association for Mental Health. The editor of these pamphlets has a long record of subversive activities. The latter organization dis-

closes its purpose in "Mental Health and World Citizenship," a document that says "Principles of mental health cannot be successfully furthered in any society unless there is progressive acceptance of the concept of world citizenship." This statement is the *considered opinion* of the world's leading exponents of mental health drafted for the International Conference on Mental Health in London in 1948. This norm could establish *international socialism*. The National Institute of Mental Health at Bethesda, Md., is at the top of this mental health pyramid.

Alaska Mental Health Act

The American public is gradually becoming aware of legislation which, if passed, would accomplish the goals of these mental health planners, such as an act providing for quicker commitment procedures upon the application of a friend, relative, spouse, guardian, public welfare or health officer—thus "avoiding undesirable publicity." Under the terms of this act, the patient would not have to appear in court, no jury would be necessary, and the court would not be bound by the rules of evidence.

Public Law 830, better known as the Alaska Mental Health Act, was passed by voice vote in 1956, when only 35 members were present in the House and 15 in the Senate. This law, which aroused alarm among informed persons, provides that persons can be transported out of their own States and put in insane asylums in remote areas of the United States. Alaska took on the aspect of a political Siberia for Americans who might be termed mentally ill—those who suffered from "constellations of prejudice!"

Bills to Protect "Mentally Ill"

Because of the inroads being made on the rights of our citizens by the Mental Health movement, a group of citizens has been incorporated to educate the public on the laws that will incarcerate in mental institutions sane people who criticize policies with which they are not in sympathy and will raise funds to provide legal aid for those who have been denied their constitutional privileges. This group sponsored a bill introduced into the California Legislature by Senator Dilworth which provided that no person can be committed to a mental institution without a court hearing, and

a right to trial by jury, to counsel of his own choosing, and to be confronted by his accusers; to ample notice of the exact charges against him; and to compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses. No person can be committed for exercising his right of freedom of speech or because of his religious or political belief. He will have the right to assemble with his fellow citizens; to petition the Government to redress his grievances; to possess arms lawfully; to resist unlawful searches and seizures; to engage in political activity; to resist the taking of his property; or to take appropriate action in defense of his children, parents or spouse. He cannot be put in a mental institution until all of his rights have been exercised to the fullest extent of the law; and even if he is finally committed, the right to communicate with others and the right to counsel while there are to be permitted him.

It is also provided that

"No United States citizen shall be transported out of his State on charges of mental illness or mental deficiency of any kind unless it be to the State of his legal residence."

Another bill was introduced in the House, H. Con. Res. 145, by Representative Hiestand in April 1959 citing the fact that many are needlessly committed to institutions, constituting an unwarranted deprivation of their constitutional and individual rights. The bill states:

"Whereas proposals on commitment and confinement sponsored by mental health organizations and presented to State legislative bodies for consideration as possible law would often continue and extend this violation of individual and constitutional rights; and

"Whereas we must halt encroachments on our constitutional freedoms; and

"Whereas serious and patriotically motivated questions have been posed as to the ideological beliefs and intents held and fostered by some among those active in the field of psychiatry; Therefore be it

"Resolved . . . That an investigation into mental health programs now being promoted be conducted by the Congress of the United States."

"Mental Health Victims"

Charges of mental instability in cases where the victim disagrees with policy are now showing a marked increase. One is reminded of Fletcher Bartholomew, put under psychiatric care in Germany after he revealed shocking conditions in Radio Free (Continued on page 401)

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Long Leaf Pine (Ruston, La.). On November 12, 1959, we honored Mrs. F. E. Morgan, Sr., our only living granddaughter of a Revolutionary patriot, with a tea. In recognition of Mrs. Morgan's unique position as a "real granddaughter," Miss Mary Moffett inscribed a certificate which was presented to her by Mrs. O. O. Goynes, regent of Long Leaf Pine Chapter.



Mrs. O. O. Goynes (left), regent of Long Leaf Pine Chapter, presents a certificate of honor to the chapter's only "real granddaughter," Mrs. F. E. Morgan, Sr., seated, while her granddaughter, Judy Lil Morgan, looks on.

Two of Mrs. Morgan's granddaughters, Judy Lil and Louise Morgan, were invited to share in the festivities. Judy Lil is a member of Lt. Joseph Bowmar Society, C.A.R., Monroe, La., and Louise is transferring from C.A.R. to Long Leaf Pine as a junior member.

James Penney, Mrs. Morgan's grandfather, was born in Scotland in 1762. In 1770, after his mother's death, he and his father, Joseph Penney, emigrated to Lancaster County, Pa., and at 14 he enlisted in the American army as a private. Later he moved to Louisiana where he met, and in 1790 married, Miss Lucy Kennard. Of the seven children resulting from this marriage the eldest was Mrs. Morgan's father, Joseph, born September 7, 1807. James Penney died in 1845, aged 83.

Joseph married twice, the second time to Miss Ann Carroll, one of the Carrolls of Maryland. This was in 1847, and Mrs. Morgan is their youngest child; she was born December 30, 1866, at Safety Dale, a plantation near Baton Rouge, La. Joseph died in 1887 and his wife in 1890.

One of the family traditions is that the old Louisiana State House is built on land owned by James Penney. The family was quite friendly with that of Gen. Zachary Taylor, the only President from Louisiana; one of Mrs. Morgan's half-sisters married a nephew of the General.

Mrs. Morgan does not know why her grandfather left Pennsylvania but assumes that, as a result of his services, he received a government land grant on the east bank of the Mississippi River in what is now East Baton Rouge Parish. He is buried in a country cemetery northeast of Baton Rouge.

Oakland (Oakland, Calif.) is proud and honored to have three generations in one family join at the same time. They are Lydia Eliza Higginbotham Williams Barnes (Mrs. Wm. R.), National No. 460532; her daughter, Elizabeth Barnes Klabau (Mrs. Theodore A.), National Number 460533; and her daughter, Karen Elizabeth Klabau, National Number 460534, now Mrs. Jerrold McHugh Meyers, wife of Lt. Meyers, stationed in Germany.

A prospective D.A.R. member was born in Germany September 4, 1959—Clary Elizabeth Meyers. The third generation brother of Karen, Kramer Barnes Klabau, is a member of Copa de Ora Chapter, C.A.R.

Mrs. Elmer F. Maryatt was chapter regent when the above papers were sent to the National Society, and Mrs. Arthur Frank Strehlow is the present regent.—Helen Shepard James.

Kansas City (Kansas City, Mo.). At a delightful tea that followed a meeting of the Kansas City Chapter, at the High Drive residence of Mrs. Albert N. Lemoine on November 2, four 50-year members of the National Society were honored, one of whom, Mrs. James Anderson, has also for 50 years held continuous membership in the Kansas City Chapter. Mrs. Madison was a charter member of Columbian Chapter, Columbia, Mo., and also a charter member of Independence Pioneers Chapter, Independence, Mo. She formerly was regent of Kansas City Chapter. Her daughter, Mrs. Edgar J. Bumsted, has also served as regent of Kansas City Chapter. The two other honorees, Mrs. Eugene F. Salisbury and Mrs. Ludwick Graves, missed the picture.



(L. to r.) Mrs. Charles C. Madison; Mrs. Ben Page, regent; and Mrs. James Anderson.

Kansas City Chapter has 13 mother-daughter members and papers pending for 2 daughters whose mothers are active members.—Marjory E. Hannon.

Peace Pipe (Denver, Colo.), in conjunction with the Colorado State Historical Society, conducted a plaque-marking ceremony on August 9. The

occasion was a part of the "Rush to the Rockies" State Centennial Celebrations. The plaque was placed on the northwest pillar of the Market Street bridge over Cherry Creek. Mrs. George Hardy, daughter of the regent, unveiled the plaque. It notes that on November 1, 1858, the center of Cherry Creek was designated as the East boundary of Auraria, the original name of what is now Denver. Research for the Auraria marker was instituted in 1941 by Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton.



(L. to r.) Mrs. Stanley F. Chamberlain, chapter regent; Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Harry T. Engstrom, chapter historian, and Mrs. George Hardy.

Mrs. Elmer Dill Spencer, granddaughter and grandniece of the Russell brothers who first discovered gold at Placer Camp, Little Dry Creek, in 1858 was the guest speaker.—Stella Painter Rich.

Beech Forest (Williamsburg, Ohio). On the evening of August 8, 1959, at 8:00 p.m., our chapter members gathered at the Ohio State D.A.R. Museum, Camp Dennison, Ohio. The Waldschmidt house was the scene of a party honoring Mrs. James Musgrove, past regent, now living in Mesa, Ariz. Mrs. Oscar Dumford, Sr., regent, opened the meeting with the Pledge to the Flag of the United States of America. Mrs. James Fox prepared an interesting program and presented an attractive plant arrangement to Mrs. Musgrove. Mrs. Lovell Atkins reviewed the history of Beech Forest Chapter. Miss Sarah Pollock then recited "Others." Mrs. J. W. Smith had some interesting historical notes on Clermont County. Mrs. William Hauck read "Our Old Mothers." Rollcall was "Interesting Memories of our Childhood Days."

The regent then reported that four past regents' pins had been presented to Mrs. James Musgrove, Mrs. Herbert Rowan, Mrs. J. W. Smith, and Mrs. Lovell Atkins. Mrs. Bert Swing, a guest from Bethel, Ohio, presented a Dutch water yoke to our chapter for the museum. Mrs. James Fox dismissed us with prayer.

Four out-of-State guests were: Mrs. James Musgrove and daughter, Mrs. Ruth Larkins, Mesa, Ariz.; and Mrs. Clinton J. Miller, Lorimer, Iowa. Other guests included Miss Florence Brauer,

Nelson Thompson, Oscar Dumford, Sr., and Mrs. Ralph Hodges. Other members not mentioned above were Mrs. J. Isaac Maham, Mrs. Earle Johnson (nee Musgrove), Miss Sheila Fisher. The hostess was Mrs. McGuire Hershauser and the cohostess Mrs. Charles Womacks.—Mrs. Oscar Dumford, Sr.

Tomochichi (Habersham County, Ga.) celebrated its 50th anniversary with a luncheon June 5, 1959. The chapter was organized in 1909 with Miss Addie Bass as regent. For 20 years she held this office as a very able leader. During this time a history of Habersham County was compiled, and study of United States history and conducting of Flag contests were promoted in the schools, a work that has been continued to the present.

In 1928 the chapter unveiled a boulder in Clarksville marking the trail of DeSoto's much publicized march to the Mississippi. Several other markers have been placed. In 1934 a stone at Chopped Oaks, ancient Council place of the Cherokee Indians, was placed. The chapter was named for Tomochichi, a famous chief of the Cherokee Tribe.

State and National recognition of our chapter for work done in furthering patriotic education and good citizenship have meant much to us. Three times a high school girl sponsored by the chapter has won the Good Citizens award and a trip to Washington to represent the State.

Several chapter members have served as State Officers. Mrs. Ben I. Thornton is the present State Registrar, and the chapter is very proud of Mrs. T. Earl Stribling, present Chaplain General.

At each election of new officers, the chapter plants a boxwood on the grounds of our county hospital to honor the retiring regent. All 12 regents who have served since Miss Addie Bass have led the chapter most loyally and faithfully through these 50 years, and Tomochichi Chapter has played an important part in the advancement of patriotic, educational, and historical aims of our Society in Habersham County.—Florence Suttle.



(L. to r.) Bottom row: Mrs. I. H. Sutton, Mrs. C. L. Percy, and Mrs. Everett Kitchens. Top row: Mrs. J. M. Gillespie, Mrs. Ben I. Thornton, Mrs. T. Earl Stribling, and Mrs. Charles T. Graves.

Captain Molly Pitcher (Washington, D. C.) dedicated May 23, 1959, a marker on the grave of Col. Henry Beatty, in the Mount Hebron Cemetery in Winchester, Va., in observance of the 200th anniversary of his birth in 1759. The marker was given by the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter under the official direction of Mrs. Willoughby S. Chesley, a much beloved charter member of the chapter for 53 years and direct descendant of Colonel Beatty.



Mrs. George B. Furman, regent of the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, had charge of the dedication ceremony. In attendance were Mrs. Harry C. Grove, Honorary State Regent of the District of Columbia, and a large delegation from the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, together with members of the Fort Loudoun Chapter of Winchester, Va., and a number of descendants of Colonel Henry Beatty from Virginia and Pennsylvania.

The group was welcomed by Miss Emma Ridgeway, regent of the Fort Loudoun Chapter in Winchester, as well as by the other members of the local chapter. The dedication ceremony included an invocation by Mrs. Hugh J. Davis, chaplain of the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, a brief biography of Colonel Beatty's life by the chapter historian, Miss Gertrude L. Warren, and inspiring remarks by Mrs. Chesley regarding the importance of honoring those who fought so valiantly to bring freedom and opportunity to our Nation. Next the marker was unveiled by Mrs. Chesley's granddaughter, Miss Jacquenette Chesley, daughter of Castleman deTolly Chesley.

Col. Beatty was born in Winchester in 1759 and fought with valor as a very young man in the Revolutionary War, winning the deep respect and admiration of all those who fought with him. According to records on file in Virginia, he married Sarah Stephens, a daughter of Lewis Stephens, founder

of Stephensburg, Va., now known as Stephens City. Mrs. Willoughby S. Chesley is the proud owner of the beautiful English pewter coffee and tea set used in Colonel Beatty's home.

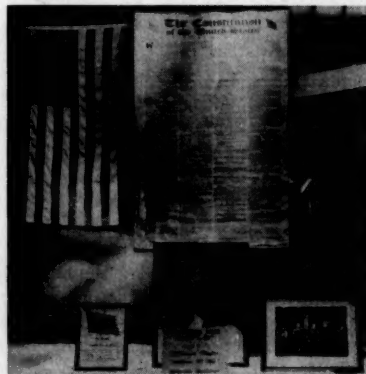
Years later, in the War of 1812, Colonel Beatty, with the same valor as was displayed in the Revolutionary war, commanded a regiment defending Crany Islands, key to Norfolk's defenses. For his bravery and successful defense of that post, without the loss of a single man, against simultaneous British attacks by land and sea, he was presented with a sword by the Congress the following year.

Records indicate also that, in civic life, he held with distinction many offices of trust and responsibility. "He was an efficient member and elder of the church and came at last to his death, May 18, 1824, as a shock of corn fully ripe in its season," having lived in keeping with the best traditions of stalwart, forward-looking citizenship.

Oglethorpe (Columbus, Ga.). In observance of Constitution Week (September 17-23, 1959) our chapter had an impressive and attractive window display (shown in picture) in Kirven's, the largest Department Store here.

A copy of the Constitution was enlarged enough to be read from the street. A large Flag was used effectively, as was a framed picture of George Washington, and framed pictures of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence and The Preamble to the Constitution. The display was well spotlighted for night viewing and was very effective.

During Constitution Week the regents of the three Columbus chapters made brief talks to the student body of the Jordan High School, about the work of the D.A.R. This assembly was sponsored by the Future Teachers of America group of that school, commemorating the signing of the Constitution, and was dedicated to D.A.R.



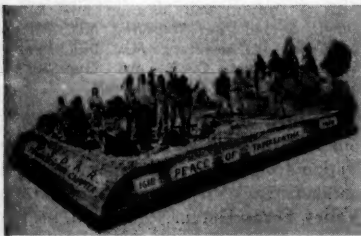
Being near Ft. Benning, a large Infantry post, we have the opportunity of attending naturalization ceremonies. The D.A.R. members are introduced by the judge, along with those of other

organizations, and we present each person naturalized with D.A.R. Manuals for Citizenship, small United States Flags and welcome cards.

In February, American History month, we present history medals engraved with their name and presented by Oglethorpe Chapter, D.A.R. to the three winners, one from each high school, in American History. They attend our chapter meeting with their parents as guests of the chapter. The program is built around this presentation of the medals.—*Mrs. Leon W. Cunningham.*

Tawasentha's (Slingerlands, N. Y.) part in the 350th Hudson-Champlain Anniversary was a float entered in Albany's September 19th, 1959, parade. The float depicted "The Great Peace of Tawasentha."

This peace was between The Five Nations of Indians and the Dutch. Boy Scouts, authentically dressed, took the part of Indians. The Dutch Officers were portrayed by our own members' sons. The women and children were from our Chapter and Teunis Slingerland C.A.R. It was most colorful as the group re-enacted the Signing of the Peace.



"The Great Peace of Tawasentha" is said to be one of the most important historical events in the life of America.¹ Here, in 1618, at the mouth of the Norman's Kill (called Tawasentha by the Indians) just below Albany, was made the great peace treaty between the Indians of the five warlike Iroquois nations, plus the Mahikans or "river Indians" of the Hudson Valley, and the white men (Dutch) from Fort Nassau. If these all-conquering nations of the Iroquois had not sworn eternal friendship with the Dutch, but had instead joined the French and other Indian tribes in 140 years of murderous raids and harassment in an attempt to drive them from New England, all white men could have been swept from this continent in those early days. The treaty lasted, and at the Norman's Kill treaty spot, which was also the great council and business place of the five Iroquois Nations, a chain was held. Indians of the six nations, Iroquois and Mahikans, held the chain on one end, and the Dutch men held it on the other end. A pipe of peace was smoked and the hatchet

was buried. The Dutch vowed to build a church on this site, and in 1642 the congregation was formed in Fort Orange.—*Helen C. Schnurr.*

Hannah Bushrod (Los Angeles, Calif.). On October 10, 1959, an Americanism medal was awarded by Hannah Bushrod Chapter to Jiva Raj De Alwis for outstanding service in international relations. The presentation was made by Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Regent, at a reciprocity tea.

Dr. De Alwis was born in Ceylon and naturalized in 1955. He is a lecturer, author, poet, and philosopher. His ambition is to create international good will between the East and West through mutual understanding of art and culture. He plans to return to Ceylon soon as a messenger of good will from the United States. Dr. De Alwis has received many honors for his patriotism, among them the George Washington Honor Medal in 1957 from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

Honor guests at the reciprocity tea were regents of several chapters in southern California and a number of State officers and chairmen, including Mrs. Charles Russell Smith, State Organizing Secretary, Mrs. Darley A. Holbrook, State Vice Chairman of Approved Schools, and Miss Henrietta Barwick, State Americanism Chairman. The guest speaker was Grace Bush, well-known lecturer, composer, pianist, and poet. Her subject was "Repossessing America," and she illustrated her lecture with poetry and music.

The tea was given in the Glendale home of Mrs. Edward L. Nettleton, a chapter member. Mrs. Edna W. McElwee, regent, presided at the tea and introduced the speaker and the guests.—*Edna W. McElwee.*

Pond Creek (Medford, Okla.). Mrs. J. D. Carter of Medford received a Certificate of Award from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as the living mother having the greatest number of daughters belonging to the Society for the year 1955 with four daughters as members. Again in 1956 she received the award with five daughters belonging.

The Oklahoma State Chairman of Membership, Mrs. Hopkins, of Enid, Oklahoma, presented the award to Mrs. Carter of Medford in April, 1955. Mrs. Hula and Mrs. Wilkinson accepted the second award on behalf of their mother at the Oklahoma State Conference in Stillwater in 1956.

Mrs. Carter has served her chapter as regent for two terms and as chaplain and parliamentarian. She is the chapter's present registrar, having served continuously in this office since 1931. On February 3rd of this year she will celebrate her 89th birthday.

She still takes an active interest in all chapter activities as well as other community projects. During World War II she served a number of years as Red Cross Chairman. She, with three of her daughters, are the only remaining charter members of Pond Creek Chapter, which was organized February, 1920.



Mrs. J. H. Hula, Regent, Medford; Miss Catherine M. Carter, Teacher in Enid Schools; Mrs. E. P. Wilkinson, Elgin; Mrs. J. D. Carter, Mother, past Regent and present Registrar, Medford; Mrs. Lawrence Garrett, R.N., Bakersfield General Hospital, Bakersfield, Calif. and Mrs. Claudice Fonchi, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Mrs. Carter was born Phebe O. Sprague in 1871 at Larue, Ohio. At the age of four she, with her parents, migrated westward to Fairfield, Illinois and in 1891 married John D. Carter. The family moved to Wakita, Oklahoma, in May 1908 and later to Medford. Since the death of her husband in 1950 she has made her home with her daughter Catherine in Medford.—*Mrs. J. H. Hula.*

Siskiyou (Yreka, Calif.) had 10 meetings during the year. Among the outstanding programs was one by Mrs. John Burch on conservation; another, an account by Mrs. Vance Brown of Redding, Calif., of her visit to Washington, D. C., with pictures to illustrate the chief points of interest; and another, a description by Miss Julie Townley, a student in Yreka High School, of her trip to Denmark, with color slides she had taken, as an exchange student for the American Field Service.

One meeting was held at the Mount Shasta Ski Bowl Cafe in the newly completed lodge on the side of Mount Shasta, with a spectacular view of the surrounding mountains and the ski run. The 49 members of the chapter live in Siskiyou County, which is adjacent to Oregon and comprises an area more than one-third the size of Switzerland. To meet problems of transportation meetings are held in different parts of the county.

One of our members, Mrs. Albert F. Parrott, a past regent, is a State Vice Chairman. She attended two council meetings, one at Sacramento and one in Modesto. The vice regent attended the State Conference in San Francisco.

Constitution Week was observed by proclamations of mayors in two towns; two sermons in churches of different denominations; and radio broadcast. The chapter gave six pins to Good

¹ See p. 370, this issue.

Citizens, a silver coffee spoon to a girl homemaker, and several history awards. Flags and Flag Codes were given to new citizens.—*Rosamond Westover.*

Baltimore (Baltimore, Md.). Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, National and State Chairman of National Defense, presented to the chapter three framed color prints of *The Signing of the Constitution of the United States* with framed key to the figures, in honor of three chapter members—Mrs. Ross Boring Hager, Librarian General of the National Society; Mrs. Louis Bennett Johnson, chapter regent; and Mrs. Winfield Ross Smith, chapter chairman of National Defense.

The first picture was presented by Mrs. Barnes in honor of Mrs. Smith at a patriotic assembly of the six grades of the Abbottston Elementary School No. 50 on September 23, 1959, in celebration of Constitution Week. The gift was accepted by Miss Madelyn Langenfelder, school principal, and will be hung in the library. The second picture was presented by Mrs. Hager in honor of Mrs. Johnson to the Edmondson High School on January 18, 1960. Carroll Rankin, principal of Edmondson, accepted the picture for the school. The third picture will be presented by the regent, Mrs. Johnson, in honor of Mrs. Hager to the Western High School as soon as a suitable date can be set.

The three schools were extremely interested in the pictures and were most appreciative of receiving the gifts.—*Emilie B. Johnson.*

Kaskaskia (Evanston, Ill.). The picture shows Mrs. Robert G. Peck and Mrs. Harvey Fox, of Kaskaskia Chapter, after they had received their 50-year service pins from the chapter.



Mrs. Peck's mother was an organizing member (Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, National Number 338) as was Mrs. Fox's mother (Mrs. Julius A. Coleman). The chapter was organized February 21, 1910; Kaskaskia has four generations represented in the chapter, with the recent admission of Miss Margaret Fox from the C.A.R.—*Mrs. Ralston Lewis.*

General Henry Hastings Sibley (St. Paul, Minn.). On Constitution Day, September 17, 1959, our chapter had its first autumn luncheon at the Sibley Tea House, operated and owned by the Minnesota D.A.R. Twenty-five

members and guests were present. The group had its meeting and program in the Faribault House D.A.R. Museum.

Mrs. L. J. Sweeney, chapter regent, bestowed the D.A.R. Americanism Medal on O. M. Ousdigian. Following is an excerpt from his letter, commenting on the presentation:

I should like to take this means to convey my deepest appreciation for the high regard and recognition so bestowed and expressed in the symbol of the Medal. I shall cherish this Medal during my lifetime and it will be equally treasured by my children thereafter. This was indeed a momentous occasion for me and the memory of this exciting experience will always be with me.

Mr. Ousdigian, a native of Armenia, was taken captive by the Turks in World War I. He lost his parents and relatives in the massacre by the Turks in 1915. When he was a Turkish captive, he lost the lower part of his leg. In 1921 he came to the United States, and 5 years later, in 1926, became a citizen. He was educated in the United States and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with honors. Mr. Ousdigian gives much of his time to talks on citizenship in the United States and what this has meant to him.

An informative and inspirational address on the Constitution was given by Mrs. G. C. Roth, a member of the chapter.—*Marjorie B. Yost.*

Eulalona (Klamath Falls, Ore.), in the year of Oregon's Centennial Celebration, rededicated the relocated and newly rebuilt marker that bears our chapter name, on our 37th birthday, June 21, 1959. The ceremony took place in Moore Park at 3 p.m. Honored guests included Mayor Lawrence E. Slater and County Commissioner Ed Gowen. Seonchin Society, C.A.R., which we sponsor, presented and retired the Colors. Officers presided at the ceremony, assisted by the Flag chairman, Mrs. Dick Owens, and the music chairman, Mrs. Raymond Tice. Greetings were extended by Mrs. Charles Martin, past regent and member of the Marker Committee. Mrs. L. H. Stone, member of the State D.A.R. Centennial Committee, gave the address—a history of Eulalona Indian village, formerly located where Link River leaves Upper Klamath Lake. She included a résumé of the story of the marker, first placed near the river 25 years ago, lost once, damaged, and restored four times. With the financial assistance of Klamath County Court and gift of a new site by the city, the marker is now in a protected, permanent location of beauty, where more people can see and enjoy it. The original bronze plaque on our new monument of native Moore Park rock reads:

Eulalona Indian Village a populous settlement on both sides of the river before the white man's era.

Other activities include attendance by nine members at District 3 meeting in Roseburg. State Officers instructed in Society work.

An August picnic was enjoyed, with a new member, Mrs. Will Wood, hostess, assisted by Mrs. E. M. Chilcote. Our fall banquet September 4, honored Oregon's State Regent, Mrs. Claude G. Stotts. Mrs. Guy Barton and Mrs. William Owsley, past regents, were chairmen of arrangements. The yearbook was distributed, featuring the theme "Faith of our Fathers, Living Still."—*Dorothea B. Roenicke.*



(L. to R.) First row: Regent, Mrs. Albert O. Roenicke; vice regent, Mrs. Julian Ager; historian, Mrs. Charles K. Wells; registrar, Mrs. Arch G. Proctor; and librarian, Mrs. Robert Odell. Second row: Treasurer, Mrs. William L. Wales, Jr.; secretary, Mrs. Dick Henzel; Senior President, C.A.R., Mrs. Guy Barton; and chaplain, Mrs. Raymond Hall.

Valley Forge (Norristown, Pa.), one of the earliest chapters in the Nation to organize, celebrated its 65th anniversary with a luncheon at the Valley Forge Hotel, Norristown, on December 17, 1959.

Especially honored was Miss Margaret Schall, the only living charter member. The main feature of the event was a talk, *The Deeper Meaning of the D.A.R.*, by Mrs. Harold E. Erb, First Vice-President General of the National Society.

Mrs. M. Wesley Detwiler, regent, presided and introduced the distinguished guests, including regents of 16 other chapters in Montgomery, Bucks, Chester, and Delaware Counties, as well as heads of other national patriotic organizations. Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright of Penn Valley, State Regent, was also present. Mrs. Harry P. Gorman, chapter historian, read the history, highlighting the important events over the years, and Mrs. S. Lehman Nyce, one of the chapter's talented members, sang several solos.—*Katherine A. Detwiler.*

CHAPTER REPORTS

Please send typewritten reports, double spaced and not more than 299 words. Give only highlights of chapter activities for the year. Remember . . . if a picture is included, there is a \$10.00 charge for making a cut.

Genealogical Source Material

By BEATRICE KENYON, *National Chairman,
Genealogical Records Committee*

Marriages and Deaths—Jan. 1847 to Dec. 25, 1847. Copied from Springfield Republican (contributed by Mass. Gen. Rec. Committee). Mercy Warren Chapter.

Feb. 20, 1847 (Died)

At Southwick, on the 10th, Mr. Z. Parmelee, aged 47 yrs.

At Pleasant Prairie Bond Co., Ill., Mrs. Mary Hamilton, wife of Mr. Wm. Hamilton, formerly of Chester, Mass., and dau. of Sam B. Stebbins of S. Wilbraham.

At Monson, on the 16th the wife of Mr. Moses H. Clark, and dau. of Mr. Ithamar Stebbins of this town.

Feb. 27th, 1847 (Married)

In this town, on the 22nd, by Rev. A. A. Folsom, Mr. Apollos Munn and Miss Harriet J. Carlton.

At the United States Hotel on the 21st by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. William Bascom, and Miss Alvira Pelton, both of Cabotville.

(Died)

At Cabotville, on the 16th, Mrs. Harriet R., aged 28 yrs., wife of Mr. Chester D. Ingraham.

At Monson, on the 5th, Mr. David Colton, aged 69 yrs.

At Hartford, on the 21st inst., William Ely, Esq., aged 81 yrs.

In this town, on the 21st, at the house of her son, Alva Smith, Mrs. Mercy, aged 79 yrs., relict of the late James Smith of Granby.

At Norwich (Hampshire County) on the 11th, Mr. Jonathan Pitcher, aged 95 yrs.

At South Hadley, on the 20th, Miss Anna C., aged 19 yrs., only dau. of Gilbert A. Smith, Esq.

At Monson, on the 20th, Mrs. Caroline, aged 29 yrs., wife of Mr. John D. Bradway and dau. of Col. John Hoar.

At New York City, Mr. James L. Belden, aged 72 yrs., late of Weathersfield, Conn.

At Westfield, on the 21st, Mrs. Fanny, aged 65, wife of Mr. Elias Cadwell.

At Westfield, on the 17th, Mrs. S. M. Barnes, aged 28 yrs., widow of the late Harvey Barnes.

At Montgomery, on the 18th, Mrs. L. Bosworth, aged 77 yrs.

At Longmeadow, on the 24th, very suddenly, Mr. John Bliss, aged 80 yrs.

At Weathersfield, Conn., on the 18th Dr. Ashbel Robertson, aged 60 yrs.

March 6, 1847 (Married)

In this town, on the 1st, by Rev. Mr. Russell, Mr. Joseph Butler of Ashford, Conn., and Miss Almira Ladd, of this town.

At the Delevan House, Albany, on the 25th, by Rev. Dr. Sprague, Mr. James E. Russell, conductor of the Western Railroad, and Miss Susan Patterson, both of this town.

At Holland, 23rd ult., Alonzo A. P. Mason, Esq., and Mary E., youngest dau., of Hon. Willard Weld, of H.

At Athol, 18th ult., Henry B. Underhill, Associate Principal of Quabog Seminary, Warren, and Miss Harriette T. Fish of Athol.

At South Hadley, Feb. 17th, Mr. Luther Walcott, of Southampton and Miss Ellen A., dau. of Mr. Justice White of So. Hadley.

March 6, 1847 (Died)

In this town, on Sunday, Feb. 28, Mr. Robert Black, recently of Montreal, aged 36 yrs.

On the 26th ult., Catherine Smith, aged 3 months, dau. of Mr. Sheldon Tomlinson.

At Hartford, Mrs. Sophia, aged 37 yrs., relict of Mr. Joseph Church.

At Chicopee Falls, Feb. 16th, Mrs. Harriet P., aged 40 yrs., wife of Mr. Ebenezer Bartlett.

At Pittsfield, on the 22nd, Mr. Joseph Ward, aged 84 yrs.

At West Granville, on the 28th, Mr. Adam Miner, aged 72 yrs.

At West Stockbridge, on the 6th, Anson Clarke, Esq., aged 64 yrs.

At East Longmeadow, Feb. 1st, Deac. Alvin Vining, aged 64 yrs.

At Cabotville, Feb. 26, Miss Cynthia, aged 19 yrs., dau. of Thaddeus Chapin.

At Deerfield, Feb. 24th, Mr. Zenas Hawkes, aged 74 yrs.

At Bernardston, Feb. 22nd, Deac. Timothy Slate, aged 74 yrs.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Lyman Kendall, aged 63 yrs., formerly of Greenfield.

At South Wilbraham, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Samuel B. Stebbins, aged 65 yrs.

At Muscogee, Geo., Feb. 13th, Mr. Ebenezer C. Chandler, aged 42 yrs., formerly of Longmeadow.

At Palmer, Feb. 28th, Widow Hannah Keith, aged 99 yrs. and 7 mo., a native of Boston.

At New Haven, on the 1st inst., Joseph N. Clarke, Esq., aged 69 yrs.

At Ellington, Conn., Feb. 21st, Mr. Joseph Morris, aged 65 yrs.

At Hartford, Mr. John Butler, aged 66 yrs.

At Enfield, Conn., Feb. 21st, the widow Roxalena Olmstead, the oldest person in town.

At Ludlow, Feb. 28th, of consumption, Mrs. Fanny C., wife of Mr. Albert Ray, aged 24 yrs.

March 13, 1847 (Married)

At Cabotville, on the 2nd, Mr. Moses W. Bates, and Miss Eliza Jane Kent, dau., of Benning Leavitt, Esq.

At Suffield, Mr. William C. Seymour of Granville and Miss Essy Dowlin of Suffield.

At Newton, on the 4th, Mr. Henry B. Williams of Boston and Miss Lucretia, and at the same time, Mr. Charles A. Curtis, of N., and Miss Mary B., daus. of Hon. Wm. Jackson.

At Suffield, Mr. John H. Quackenbush of Dewitt, Onondaga Co., N.Y., and Miss Maria Tyler of West Springfield. (Agawam)

March 13, 1847 (Died)

In this town on the 10th, Mrs. Sarah C.S.G., aged 26 yrs., wife of Mr. J. G. Chase and dau. of James B. Thornton, Esq., of Saco, Maine.

In this town, on the 8th, Mr. James Chapman, aged 66 yrs.

In New York City, on the 4th, Mrs. Maria, wife of Hon. James Harper.

At Willington, Conn., on the 2nd, Miss Olive P., aged 30 yrs., dau. of Hon. Hiram Rider and late preceptress of the Literary Institution at Suffield.

At Stafford, Conn., Feb. 14th, Mrs. Eunice, aged 81 yrs., widow of Daniel Shaw, formerly of Enfield, Mass.

At Suffield, Feb. 28th, Mr. Enos Hanchett, aged 62 yrs.

At Suffield, Conn., on the 6th, Mr. Simon Kendall, aged 25 yrs.

At North Wilbraham, on the 26th ult., of consumption, Miss Frances J., aged 21 yrs., dau. of Mr. Jonathan Burr.

At Cabotville, on the 4th, Maria E., aged 12 yrs., dau. of Mr. Russell Smith.

At Williamsburg, on the 9th, Deac. Joseph Bedman, aged 75 yrs.

At Amherst, on the 4th, widow Selina Darling, aged 76 yrs.

At Southwick, on the 4th, Miss Ruth Kent, aged 41 yrs.

At East Longmeadow, Feb. 28th, Mrs. Eloner, aged 54 yrs., wife of Mr. Wm. M. Ross.

At So. Coventry, Conn., suddenly, March 3rd, Royal Manning, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

At Suffield, on the 10th, Mrs. Mary King, aged 66 yrs.

At Pensacola, Florida, Feb. 27th, Mrs. Mary K., wife of Mr. James P. Kirkwood, formerly an engineer on the Western Railroad.

At Stockbridge, on the 2nd, Dr. Thaddeus Pomeroy, a graduate of Harvard Univ. in the class of 1786, aged 82 yrs.

March 20, 1847 (Married)

In this town on Tuesday, by Rev. Dr. Peabody, Mr. Edward Trask and Miss Caroline E., dau., of the late Mr. Horace Fraper, both of Springfield.

At the American House, March 16th, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. Hiram D. Filley and Miss Marietta Loomis, both of Westfield.

In this town, on Wednesday evening, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. Henry Bliss and Miss Elenora R. Rose.

At Providence, R.I., March 9th, Nicolas R. Gardner, Esq., aged 75 yrs., and Mrs. Abigail Atwood, aged 66 yrs.

At West Springfield, on the 10th, by Rev. A. A. Wood, Mr. Theodore B. Rogers, of Rocky Hill, Conn., and Miss Meribah Ashley of Ashleyville, West Springfield.

At Ludlow, March 11th, by E. C. Jencks, Esq., Mr. Henry Trask and Miss Jerusha Bennett, both of Wilbraham.

In New York City, Feb. 1st, Mr. Bainbridge Moore of Leverett and Miss Eunice Butterfield of this town.

At Vernon, Vt., March 11th, Mr. David G. Field, of Greenfield, and Miss Martha W. Purple, of Bernardston.

March 20, 1847 (Died)

At Amherst, on the 10th, Mr. William P. Thurston, aged 51 yrs.

At Amherst, on the 4th, Mrs. Celina Darling, aged 76 yrs.

At Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Lyman Kendall, aged 63 yrs., formerly of Greenfield, Mass., and first president of the Greenfield Bank.

At Brattleboro, Vt., on the 5th, Mr. John Burnett, aged 76 yrs.

At New Britain, Conn., on the 5th, Mrs. Elizabeth Meigs, aged 92 yrs., widow of the late Maj. John Meigs of U.S.A. during the Rev. War.

At Granby, Feb. 25th, Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Gideon Moody, Esq., aged 80 yrs.

March 23, 1847 (Died)

At Hartford, on the 13th, Mr. Charles Butler, aged 80 yrs.

At Cortland Village, N.Y., Feb. 19th, Mr. Asahel Lyman, aged 62 yrs., formerly of Chester.

At Dearfield (Portage Co.), Ohio, Feb. 17th, Mr. Lewis Day, aged 93 yrs., a Rev. soldier and native of West Springfield.

At West Granville, on the 10th, Mr. Jeremiah Belden, aged 85 yrs.

At Lee, Feb. 12th, William Henry, aged 4 yrs., 9 mo., only son of Mr. John N. Peck.

At Southwick, on the 11th, Mrs. Polly Fowler, aged 78 yrs., widow of Noble Fowler.

At Feeding Hills (West Springfield), on the 12th, Mr. Samuel Bumphrey, aged 94 yrs., a Rev. pensioner.

At Ballston, N.Y., Mr. Isaac Lunt, aged 102 yrs and 2 months, a Rev. pensioner.

At North Brookfield, Mr. Jonathan Parks, aged 94 yrs., a Rev. pensioner.

At Charlestown, on the 14th, Mrs. Mary, aged 72 yrs., widow of the late Deac. Joseph Phipps.

At Northampton, on the 15th, the wife of Mr. David Clark, aged 68 yrs.

At Hatfield, on the 4th, Mr. John Fitch, aged 65 yrs.

At Chester, March 8th, Fitch G., son of Amok C. Smith, aged 19 months.

March 27, 1847 (Married)

At Troy, N.Y., Capt. Oliver Dickinson of Amherst and Miss Lucy Montague of Sunderland.

At Ware, Mr. Hasel G. Snow and Miss Mary Bacon, both of Ware.

At Brattleboro, by Rev. H. A. Clapp, George B. Kellogg, Esq., and Miss Mary L. Sikes.

At South Hadley, March 17th, by Rev. J. D. Condit, Mr. Jonathan White, of North Hadley and Miss Lucy Church of South Hadley.

At Albany, on the 22nd, Mr. Charles Eaton of Somers, Conn., and Miss Lucinda M. Buffum of this town.

March 27, 1847 (Died)

At North Hadley, March 13th, Mrs. Deborah, aged 84 yrs., widow of the late Daniel Bartlett.

At North Hadley, on the 15th, Mr. Cotton Marsh, aged 31 yrs.

At Keene, N.H., on the 10th, Mr. Aaron Thompson, aged 57 yrs.

At Wethersfield, on the 18th, Miss Esther Sophia, aged 27 yrs., dau., of the late John Williams, Esq.

At Worcester, on the 19th, Mrs. Hannah W. Kingsbury, aged 31 yrs., wife of Mr. Charles Paine and formerly of Springfield.

At Brimfield, on the 10th, Mr. Philemon Warren, aged 86 yrs.

At New York City, on the 21st, Mr. John Buck, aged 25 yrs., son of Daniel Buck, Esq., of Hartford.

At Agawam (West Springfield), on the 17th, Mr. Henry Graves, aged 58 yrs.

At Westfield, on the 19th, Mrs. M. Bedortha, aged 66 yrs.

At Southampton, on the 15th, Mrs. Anna, aged 79 yrs., widow of the late Peres Clapp.

At Southampton, on the 15th, Mrs. Anna Joy, aged 79 yrs., relict of Deac. Jesse Joy.

At Northampton, on the 16th, Mrs. Anna, aged 77 yrs., wife of Mr. Uriah Park.

At Cortland, N.Y., Feb. 19th, Mr. Asahel Lyman, aged 62 yrs., formerly of Chester.

At Pittsfield, on the 20th, Mrs. Rhoda, aged 67 yrs., wife of Capt. John Dickinson.

At Pittsfield, on the 19th, Mr. James Root, aged 90 yrs.

At Skaneateles, N.Y., on the 19th, Miss Mary, aged about 45 yrs., dau. of the late Festus Bliss, of this town.

At East Longmeadow, on the 25th, Mr. Luther W. Burt, aged 34 yrs.

Legislative Petition, Orange Co., Va., March 14, 1781 (No. B. 5473 Va. State Library. (Submitted by Anita Howard for the Henry Clay Chapter, Va.) (Some of the signatures are not legible to me, but can probably be deciphered by descendants and those who are familiar with Orange County names. A.H.)

To the Honorable House of Delegates for the State of Virginia—convened and acting in the town of Richmond, The Humble petition of the Inhabitants of the Court of Orange but more especially the militia Humbly Sheweth that we are very sensible that the malitia of the Country is the strength thereof (blurred) that power thru which laws are enforced. Yet we by no means willing to show ourselves in any sort refractory do think it our indispensable duty at any time, etc, etc, etc.

Our Petition praying you again to con-

sider your Act (as we ?) entitled An Act for raising the Fiftieth part of the Malitia to serve eighteen months in continuous service which (as we humbly conceive) tends greatly to aggrieve us your humble petitioners as well as the good inhabitants of this Commonwealth in general, and being moved with a zeal for the prosperity of our Country, we think it such an Act as hath a manifest tendency to awaken regret & so produce (?) in the minds of the people toward the great cause we are now engaged to contend for, & consequently to Brake union therein which consequences (in our judgment will be much hurt—but nevertheless not willing to show ourselves backward in anything your (?) Legislative body thinks proper to prescribe to us as a law (whole line illegible).

The long service of eighteen months it seems to us important, not only as separation for that length of time from our dear families would so depress our Spirits as to cool our Zeal for that cause which we do yet wish to prosper, but also because our families (which is very dear to us) losing our care of two crops must in all human probability come to misery and ruin. We therefore most humbly hope that your Honourable Body will think proper to redress us herein by a repeal of the 1st Act and agree in your Honorably Assembly that three months service of the Malitia at one time may suffice which your Petitioners are most cheerfully willing to undergo at the risk of our fortunes and lives, Your consideration hereof and compliance with this our petition will much refresh the spirits of your Petitioners.

Signed by:

Johny Scott
James Wayte
James Connolly
William Lucas
John Willhoit
Mordica Bruce
Richard Payne
Robt. Watts
John Carrell
(or Carvell)
John Burton
John White
Joel Stachghill
John Rucker
Henry White
Joel White
Galand White
David Griffith
May Burton
James Doloney
Jacob Ehart
Adam Ehart
Thos. Fearney
John Smith
William Brockman
Chas. Creall
Robt. Bradlie
William Lucas
Edw. Dearing
Robert Sanford
William Webb
Jeremiah White
William Seebree
May Burton, Jr.
Bena Head, Jr.
Lewis Gaar
John Patterson
Thos Smith
William Burton
J. Benton
Robt. Osborn
John Hark—?
Rd. Lam—?
Jon. Sutton, Jr.
Wm. White
Wm. Collins
John Beasley
Robert Page
Peter Ripetto

John Snell
Richard Land
Merryman Marshall
Thos Jones
John Smith
Richard White
Jeremiah White
Robert Foster Snell
Jonathan White
Hopeful Wood
Thos Hopp (?)
Chas. Hammond
Mathew Hornblat-
torn (?)
William Sullivan
John Miller
Ambrose Burton
James Beasley
John May
Joseph Burton
William Head
Thomas White
Robt. Pearson (?)
Willis Oliver
— Tapp
John Shackelford
Thos Jones
Feaharius (?) Gibbs
Saml Brooking
James Colander
Chapman Taylor
Jas. Wood
Stephen Eastin
Leonard (?) Bush
James Head
Thos. Fortron
(Fostron)
Thos. White
John White
James Duncum
James Furnish
Rubin Underwood
Robert Golding
James Easby
(Early) ?
John Brooks
Benjamin —?
John Carrel
Wm. Taylor
Wm. Land, Jr.

Elisha Creed
Martin Johnson
Frost and Snow
Jacob Furnish (?)
Geo. Underwood
Wm. Lamb
Jacob Coffey
Rub (?) Lamb
Nathan Milory
(Milory)
Thos. Lamb
Wm. Danter
(Dauter?)
Francis (Ranch?)
(Pouch?)
Wm. Davis.
Thos. Husing (?)
Wm. Goodell
John Williams
Edw. Cane (lane?)
Robert Miller

John Page
Henry Shackelford
Charles Walker
Fra h (?) Taylor
John Rindal (?)
Saml. Ham
Jesse Plunkett
Wm. Jones
Edmond Shackelford
Saml Furnish
Nathan (?) Davis
Jestinson (?)
Bradley
Geo. Underwood
Thos. Furnish
Josel Goins (?)
Gus Lucas
F (?) Winston
Charles Brooking
David Thompson
John Land
Wm. Yoayt (?)

The Orange County, Virginia Petition March 14, 1781 Rejected.

• • •

Bible Records of Andrew Priest, (now in possession of Mrs. James Riley (F. Esther Priest), Harvard, Mass.). Submitted by Major Simon Willard Chapter.

Births

Jacob Priest, b. Aug. 15, 1757.
Mary, 1st wife of Jacob, b. May 17, 1758.

Elijah Houghton, son of Thomas Moriah Houghton, b. June 2, 1739.

Mercy, wife of Elijah Houghton and daughter of Abraham & Sarah Whitney, b. Sept. 16, 1744.

Thomas Houghton, b. Jan. 11, 1767.
Elijah Houghton, b. Oct. 23, 1769.

Abraham Houghton, b. Jan. 23, 1771.
Moriah Houghton, b. Nov. 7, 1772.

Abraham Houghton, b. April 26, 1777.
Elizabeth Houghton, b. Dec. 3, 1779.

Hannah Houghton, b. Sept. 7, 1781.
Alles Houghton, b. Feb. 22, 1784.

Hannah Houghton, b. April 22, 1786.
Mercy Houghton, b. Sept. 27, 1774.

Sally Houghton, b. Sept. 20, 1788.
Moriah Houghton, b. Aug. 9, o.s. 1699,

d. May 2, 1790.
Herbert Edward Butters, son of Edward

A. and Eliza R. Butters, b. Oct. 12, 1872.
Jacob Priest, Jr., b. June 12, 1785.

Jacob Priest, 3rd., b. March 2, 1810.
Andrew Priest, b. March 1, 1817.

Oliver, son of Jacob and Mary Priest, b. Nov. 1, 1791.

Lydia, daughter of Jacob and Mary Priest, b. March 29, 1783.

Mary Ann East, b. April 1, 1815.
Jacob Priest, 4th son of Jacob Priest,

3rd and Mary Ann, b. Nov. 6, 1834.
William E. Priest, son of Jacob and

Mary Ann Priest, 3rd., b. Oct. 1, 1836.
Eliza Radford Priest, daughter of Andrew

and Sarah Ann Priest, b. Feb. 2, 1848.

Andrew F. Priest, b. December 8, 1850.
Sarah E. Priest, b. June 7, 1853.

Jacob Priest, b. March 20, 1855.
Sally M. Priest, b. Jan. 20, 1860.

Henry L. Priest, b. Dec. 28, 1863.
Florence L. Priest, b. Dec. 28, 1863.

Emma F. Priest, b. June 22, 1867.
Florence Goodrich, b. Dec. 28, 1863.

*Additional Data and Remarks Not in Bible.

Jacob Priest, b. March 20, 1855 was recorded in the Harvard Vital Records as Benjamin Jacob Priest and always signed his name this way.

Marriages

Jacob Priest, Jr., and Sally Houghton, married May 19, 1808.

Jacob Priest, 3rd., and Mary Ann East married Jan. 6, 1833.

*These Bible records have been notarized, as of Feb. 15, 1951.

Andrew Priest and Sarah Ann Edwards, married May 18, 1846.

Edward A. Butters and Eliza Radford Priest, married April 11, 1869.

B. J. Priest and Sarah C. Whitcomb, married Nov. 24, 1878.

Deaths

Mary, wife of Jacob Priest, d. Nov. 7, 1791.

Elijah Houghton, d. July 20, 1819 aged 80 yrs. 1 mo. 18 days.

Mercy Houghton, wife of Elijah, d. Jan. 11, 1817 aged 72 yrs. 3 mo. 26 days.

Oliver, son of Jacob and Mary Priest, d. Dec. 11, 1891.

Jacob Priest, 3rd, d. Feb. 22, 1836.

Jacob Priest, d. Dec. 14, 1836, aged 79 yrs. 3 mo. 29 days.

Rhoda Priest, wife of Jacob Priest, d. April 12, 1848, aged 84 yrs. 13 days.

Jacob Priest, Jr., d. Sept. 11, 1858, aged 73 yrs. 2 mo. 29 days.

Sally Priest, wife of Jacob, Jr., d. Feb. 2, 1871, aged 83 yrs. 4 mo. 13 days.

Sarah E. Priest, d. Sept. 3, 1854 aged 1 yr. 3 mo.

Sally M. Priest, d. Jan. 23, 1860, aged 3 days.

Sarah A. Priest, wife of Andrew Priest, d. June 7, 1879, aged 52 yrs. 5 mo. 7 days.

Eliza Butters, d. Dec. 2, 1890.

Florence Goodrich, d. July 3, 1908.

Benjamin J. Priest, son of Andrew, d. Jan. 3, 1933.

Sarah C. Priest, wife of Benjamin J. died Jan. 15, 1933.

Emma F. Priest, d. Nov. 17, 1938.

Abraham Houghton, d. July 27, 1773 aged 2 yrs. 6 mo. 4 days.

Hannah Houghton, d. Jan. 13, 1785, aged 4 yrs. 9 mo. 6 days.

Moriah Houghton, d. May 2, 1790.

Bible Record of Daniel Ackley, of N. J. and Pa., and his wife Sarah Price Parker (formerly owned by Daniel Ackley, Jr., now belonging to Forrest S. Ackley). Sent in by Mrs. Geo. J. Kuch, Silver Spring, Md., for the Erasmus Perry Chapter. The records are notarized as of Feb. 9, 1940.

Births

Daniel Ackley, Sr., b. 1747.

Sarah Jane Price, b. Sept. 4, 1762.

Samuel, b. June 14, 1791.

Mary, b. Sept. 5, 1793.

Eliza, b. June 16, 1796.

Jehu, b. Nov. 11, 1798.

Naoma, b. Dec. 31, 1801.

Joshua, b. July 2, 1804.

Daniel, b. 1808.

Marriages

Daniel Ackley, Sr., and Sarah Jane Price Parker, mar. 1790.

Jehu Ackley and Elizabeth Ator, mar. 1823.

Joshua Ackley and Martha Sargent, mar. March 1823.

Deaths

Daniel Ackley, Sr., died 1816.

Sarah Jane, d. Sept. 18, 1851.

Jehu Ackley, d. May 15, 1848.

Elizabeth Ackley, d. March 1836.

Joshua Ackley, d. Sept. 31, 1881.

Martha Ackley, d. June 10, 1851.

Jehu Ackley, b. Wilkesbarre, Pa., d. Jerseyville, Licking County, Ohio, buried in Cramer Church, mar. 1823 Elizabeth Ator, b. in Holland, d. March 1836 Greene Co., Pa.

Their Children

George Washington, mar. Betty (Elizabeth) Rush.

John, mar. Jerusha Hanning.

Samuel, mar. Sarah Rush, cousin of Betty Rush.

Sarah, mar. Asa Dains.

Elizabeth, (Eliza), mar. Eli Sloan.

Lucy, mar. Rev. J. C. Robinson.

Lucy, b. 15, May, 1835 Greene Co., Pa.,

d. Coldwater, Mich., 28th Dec. 1915 mar. 7th October 1858, Rev. Jesse Charles, son of Aaron and Susan (Bolin) Robinson, b. 14th April, 1836 at Harrison Co., Ohio, d. Robbinsdale, Minn., 19th April 1922.

Their Children

Eva Lulu, b. 12th Aug. 1859, Athens Co., Ohio, d. 12th Feb., 1941 at Robbinsdale, Minn. Buried Brooklyn-Crystal Cemetery, Hennepin Co., Minn.

William Oscar, b. Sept. 10, 1865, d. Feb. 1946, mar. Wilhelmina Smith.

Lucy Agnes, b. 21st Aug. 1868, d. 18th July 1942., mar. W. C. Bailey.

Jesse Parker, b. 19th Nov. 1871, d. 18th Jan. 1955, mar. Effie Brown.

Mary Elizabeth, b. 21, Sept. 1873, d. 8th Dec. 1959, mar. Frank Estabrook.

Eva Lulu, mar. 26th Oct. 1879 Henry Co., Ill., to Jesse Vandon, son of Josiah and Dolly (Clark) Dutton of Hennepin Co., Minn. Jesse was b. 13th March 1857 at Crystal Village, Hennepin Co., Minn., d. 4th May 1943 at Minneapolis, Minn. Buried Brooklyn-Crystal Cemetery, Hennepin Co., Minn.

Rollin Josiah (10), b. 21st August 1884, d. 18th July 1955 in Washington Co., Minn., buried Brooklyn-Crystal Cemetery. Lucy Agnes, (10), b. 12th June 1889, Hennepin Co., Minn., d. 4th Jan. 1912, Miliken, Colo., buried Brooklyn-Crystal Cemetery, unmarried.

Rollin Josiah (10), b. Hennepin Co., Minn., mar. 16th Jan. 1907 at Brooklyn Twp., Hennepin Co., Minn., Nettie Mae, dau. of Harry Herbert and Nettie Louisa (Smith) Smith of Brooklyn Twp., Hennepin Co., Minn., b. 30th January 1886, Hennepin Co., Minn.

Alyce Dorothea (11), b. 7th Feb. 1908, Hennepin Co., Minn., mar. 19th June 1930 at Robbinsdale, Hennepin Co., Minn., George John, son of Leopold M. and Susan (Schuller) Kuch, b. 16th Feb. 1899 Hennepin Co., Minn.

Ronald Adelbert (11), b. 25th Feb. 1913, Crystal Village, Hennepin Co., Minn., died 4th Sept. 1931 at Minneapolis, Minn. Buried Brooklyn-Crystal Cemetery.

Rollin Earle (12), b. 23rd June 1932, Minneapolis, Minn., mar. 27th March 1954 at Washington, D.C., Beverly Lenore, dau. of Lawrence Eugene and Isabella (Spofford) Edenfield of Tallahassee, Florida, b. 27th June 1931 Jacksonville, Florida.

John Eugene (13), b. 2nd March 1955, Washington, D.C.

Todd Montgomery, b. 3rd December 1958, Honolulu, T.H.

*A Monument dedicated to Sarah Jane (Price) Parker Ackley in 1940 located on Graysville-Burnsville Road, at Enslow Fork of Wheeling Creek where Greene and Washington Counties, Pa., lines meet. It is near the site of the Ackley covered bridge, which is now in Henry Ford's Museum, Dearborn, Mich.

The tablet 24 by 18 inches, the text being as follows:

In Memory of
Sarah Jane Price Ackley
Widow of

The Revolutionary Soldiers
John Parker and Later Daniel Ackley.

◆ ◆ ◆

Queries

Barber—Wilcox—Freelove—Davis —

(a) Want full data on parents of Rhobe Wilcox, b. 1781, wife of Rathbun Barber, b. 1782, came from R.I. to Onondaga Co., N.Y. in 1814. (b) Maiden name of Freelove — b. 1768, wife of Rev. soldier, Elias Davis, b. 1763, came to Onondaga Co., from Ulster Co., N.Y., in 1803. Want full inf. on both.—Mrs. F. J. Horle, 5730 S. Salina St., Syracuse 5, N.Y.

Corbet-Barre-Wright — Want date Rev. soldier, Eldad Corbet, mar. Lydia Barre, buried East St., Bridgewater, N.Y. Also when son, Arza, b. 1790, mar. Flora Wright and her dates. Chautauqua Co., N.Y., history says "Arza Corbet b. Mendon, Mass. came in 1815. He was bro-in-law of Daniel Wright, father Rev. soldier. Chas. Wright came in 1816 from Litchfield". There were five Wright bros. Was their father a Rev. soldier?—Mrs. John C. Strosky, 10104 Orange Ave., South Gate, Calif.

Williamson — Chandler Williamson, Rev. soldier in Meronys Flying Camp, Frederick Co., Md.; want parents, places, dates and name of wife, with date of b. and d. and places. Walter, son b. Va. 1793 (where?), dau. Elizabeth, b. Va. (where and when?). Want full inf.—Mrs. H. L. Rorden, 117 Whitford Ave., Nutley 10, N.J.

Wollam—Bough—Smith—Weaver—Bair—Hoover — Want Huguenot parents, Jacob Wollam, b. Berkeley Co., Va. (now W.Va.) 1715. Is Henry Bough, Rev. soldier in Chester Co., Pa., 1772, same person in Berkeley Co., Va., in 1786 whose dau., Mary Bough, mar. Henry Wollam? Want ances., dates, Rev. service, parents of John Smith 1744 in Lancaster Co., Pa., whose son Lewis Smith, b. 1774, Pa., moved to Columbia Co., Ohio, mar. Julia Ann — (whom?). Want parents of Mary Magdalene Weaver, b. 1752, mar. Baltzer Wollam in Va. now W.Va., to Ohio in 1804. Want parents, dates, and places of Jacob Bair who d. York Co., Pa. 25th Sept. 1845, mar. Elizabeth Hoover, b. 1806, d. 1872 in Ohio.—Mrs. Clyde T. Aldrich, 155 Clough St., Bowling Green, Ohio.

Hart—Inf. wanted of John Hart, Signer, re letters, documents, memorabilia for biography, like to corres. with his desc.—Col. Cleon E. Hammond, 60 Hart Ave., Hopewell, N.J.

Harris-Henry—Want parents, dates, and places of Thomas Sidney Harris (s) b. 1808, Ky., d. 1874 Leake Co., Miss., wife, Matilda Henry, b. 1811, Tenn., d. 1889, Union Co., Ark., mar. in Ala. Mary Henry, mother of Matilda lived to be 105 yrs. 1850 cen. Leake Co., Miss.—Miss Florence Holman, 1505 W. Park Ave., Corsicana, Tex.

Sharpnack—Want full inf. Samuel, b. 1832, s. Wm. & Sarah Anderson, mar. Lucretia Long. John Henry, b. 1858, s. of Henry, mar. Agnes Young. Parents Wm. Sr., Civil War death, mar. Eliz. Ann Curl (b. Greene Co., Pa., 1844, d. 1944, 2nd mar. Henry Rice, Humeston, Iowa). Parents and desc. of Kinnard. Ch. Geo. Washington Sharpnack, living Seibring, Salem, Ellsworth, Ohio. Dr. Geo., b. Green Co., Pa., 1825, went to Calif. Wm. S., inventor, Blair, Nebr. Wm. A., Alma, Nebr. 1898, mar. Lenora B. Samuel, s. Daniel under 14 yrs. 1822, b. Pa., or W. Va. Elijah, b. 1860, mar. — Bricker. Anna mar. Matthew Carney. Graves Henry and Mary Rice.—Mrs. Hazel Gunby, 516 N. Campbell Ave., Tucson, Ariz.

Heald—Want parents, dates and places of John Heald, 9-5-1763, and wife. Phoebe Heald, 6-18-1763, issue: Rebecca, Mary, Joseph, Martha, Ruth, Thomas, Nathan, and Jane. Did John Heald or his father serve in Rev. War? Where from?—Mrs. Kathryn Van Scoyoc, 104 Washington St., Williamsport, Ind.

Tudor—(Tuder)—Searcy—Friar — (a) Want date and place of death of John Hooker Tudor, b. 1790 Madison Co., Ky., also dates and places of his wife. Phoebe Friar, whom he mar. May 16, 1815 Madison Co., Ky. (b) Ances., dates and places of his mother Martha Searcy, mar. John Tudor July 22, 1779 in N.C., d. bef. July (Continued on page 396)

A MESSAGE from the Registrar General

By Mrs. Austin Carl Hayward

It is a pleasure to report that better prepared papers are being received, and much is now gained and will be in future by having these on file. It is believed that this is the result of the untiring efforts of my predecessors in publicizing the need for dates and places of birth, marriage, and death for names given in line of descent and for proof of all information submitted.

It is urged that State and chapter officers continue their efforts in filing complete papers. However, we are now endeavoring to get the attention of those who will not read the instructions placed in the hands of all chapter registrars and can be obtained by other officers, and who continue to file papers that do not fulfill present-day requirements. It can be said when a paper is filed that does not fill requirements "Ignorance of the law excuses no one."

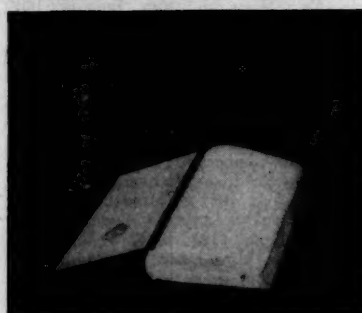
Hundreds of inquiries are being received in my office from chapter officers, requiring time to be answered, to which answers are given in the Handbook and the leaflets General Information, Information for Chapter Registrars, and Requirements For and Preparation of Application Papers. Every State and chapter officer should have all on hand and read them. It will save her time and the time of my office. Especially it is urged that all chapter registrars read carefully the leaflet, Information for Chapter Registrars, so that they may be familiar with the instructions outlined therein. Be it understood that my office is at all times glad to instruct those who have unusual problems and to give assistance when possible to those seeking membership.

The need for dark, clear, typed copies of application papers cannot be overemphasized. Green ink and other colored inks that fade should not be used. This has been previously requested, but many papers are now being received that require tracing, especially the first page, to make a permanent record and one that can be photostated in future.

It is also urged that no remittances, for whatever purpose, and no notice of a change in membership be sent to my office. The Handbook will instruct you as to the duties of

the various offices, by which you will know to which one you should write.

Last year we suggested that each State give to the Office of the Registrar General the name or names of volunteers who are capable and willing to assist, through correspondence, prospective members requesting help. When a line has been traced to a particular locality, the writer could then be referred to the volunteer in that area.



We have received names from many States and are hoping for more. Sincere thanks are given to these volunteers and to the officers who have assisted us in this project. These names are listed below, except those given by the State Registrar of Indiana, Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, 622 Vigo Street, Vincennes, who has compiled a roster of 12 pages of Indiana genealogies. Space does not permit us to list the names from the roster, but we will furnish the name and address of a volunteer if given the locality from which the records are desired. Also, I am proud to report that my State, Wisconsin, will have a roster similar to that of Indiana. Our project would be completed if the other States would do the same.

That many chapters believe in co-operation is evidenced by the fine response to our rebinding fund during the past year. During this period

we have received \$883.00, which is very much appreciated. As about 300 volumes need rebinding, at the cost of \$9.50 a volume, further response is needed. The accompanying pictures show the condition of these volumes, caused by constant handling, before rebinding and how much improved they are after rebinding. The bookplate is shown which gives the name of the person, or chapter, in whose honor the book has been rebound.

California has responded to our request for contributions for office equipment by a gift of a metal desk and District of Columbia by gifts of a lamp and chair. With grateful appreciation, we acknowledge these gifts, of which we are very proud.

VOLUNTEER RESEARCHERS

ALABAMA

Margaret Stewart (Mrs. Frank),
Pres. Alabama Gen. Soc.,
2530 Girard St., Montgomery
(Montgomery County), or P.O. Box 295,
Centre (Cherokee County), Ala.

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Harry E. Mills,
330 Water St., Lincoln, Ill.
(Logan County.)—Area

IOWA

Mrs. Earl M. Baitzell,
202 E. Lincoln,
Ottumwa, Iowa. (Wapello County.)
Mrs. R. Bryan Cronbaugh,
337 18th St., SE.,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (Linn County.)
Miss Elizabeth Davis,
1 Terrace Ct.,
Ottumwa, Iowa. (Wapello County.)
Mrs. J. V. Logan,
912 Military,
Council Bluffs, Iowa.
(Pottawattamie County.)
Mrs. Joseph Stoikovic
811 North 8th St.,
Burlington, Iowa.
(Des Moines County.)
Mrs. D. C. Swisher,
600 N. 17th St.,
Clarinda, Iowa. (Page County.)
Mrs. Hubert Turner
2016 Barrit St.,
Burlington, Iowa.
(Des Moines County.)

KENTUCKY

Mrs. M. W. Mahin,
Keene, Ky. (Jessamine County.)—Area

LOUISIANA

Mrs. T. N. Pulley, Jr.,
Box 205, Oak Grove, La.
(W. Carroll County.)—Area

MARYLAND

Mrs. A. V. Motsinger,
C.C. #6, Paradise Rd.,
Aberdeen, Md. (Harford County.)

NEBRASKA

Miss Alta H. Kibler
711 W. 22nd St.,
Kearney, Nebr. (Buffalo County.)
Miss Pauline E. Nichols
Box 351,
Gibbon, Nebr. (Buffalo County.)
(Continued on page 396)

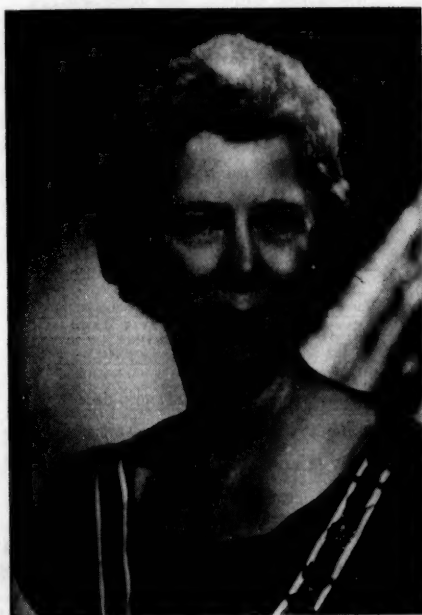
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Findlay, Ohio

American History Month Report

(Continued from page 379)

a greater effort in this medium next year. To all of you I wish to express once again my appreciation for a job well done.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Historian General, for her counseling and support, as well as all State and chapter Historians and Press and Radio-TV Chairmen, and the Divisional Vice Chairmen of the American History Month Committee.

Forty-eight governors, the District of Columbia and the Canal Zone issued Proclamations or statements declaring February as American History Month.

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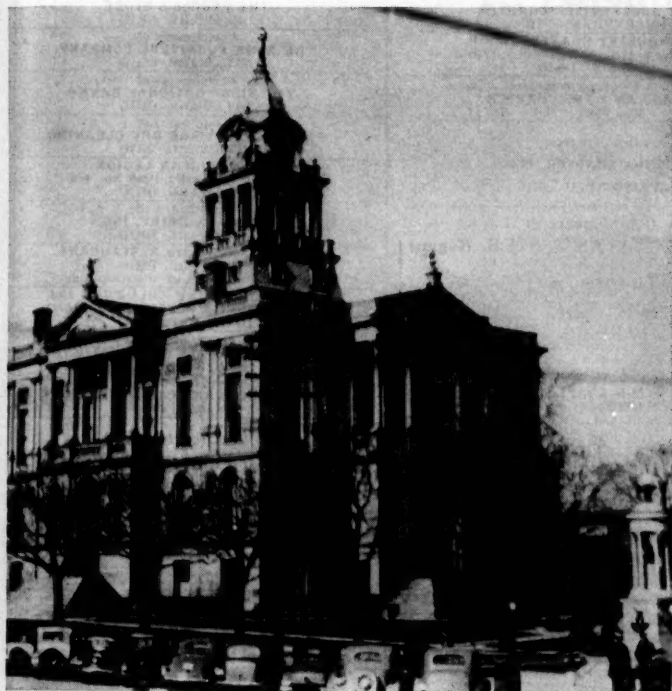
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WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE CHAPTER

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, OHIO



Fayette County, Ohio, was formed January 19, 1810—took effect March 1st—from Ross and Highland Counties. Washington Court House, the county seat, is centrally located in now one of the richest agricultural sections in the country. Benjamin Temple of Logan County, Kentucky, donated the original 150 acres to the county for a town or seat of justice. The deed was dated December 1, 1810. When Thomas S. Hinde, agent for the Temple family, was sent to the Virginia Military Lands, the land upon which the present city of Washington Court House was built was an almost impenetrable swamp. The nearest Indian Trail lay 3 miles from the site of the city, and was known as the Miami Trace. Robert Stewart was appointed by the Legislature of Ohio as "Director of the Town of Washington," and had the town laid off. The land was a part of the Virginia Military Lands given to Col. Temple and the men of his regiment for their services in the Revolutionary War on the Virginia Continental Line. About 600 land grants were taken and recorded. In 1813 the first court house was built and occupied by March 1814. In about the year 1828, this building burned, involving the loss of nearly all the records. On February 1, 1828, the Commissioners, Jacob

Jamison, Thomas Burnett, and Matthew Jones, met to discuss the erection of a new court house. On April 10, 1830, the new court house was finished and ready for occupancy. In 1836, Daniel McLean purchased a bell for not more than \$100.00, and made the trip to Cincinnati for it on horseback. For nearly three-quarters of a century thousands of people have admired the beautiful murals on the corridor walls of the Fayette County Court House in Washington Court House, Ohio. These were painted by the noted artist, Archibald M. Willard, and consist of three large murals on the side walls of the corridor, and numerous life-size figures and drapes, flowers and garlands in the alcove around the 36 x 30 foot corridor on the second floor of the court house. The three large murals on the side walls, according to tradition, represent the "Spirit of the U. S. Mail," the "Spirit of Electricity," and the "Spirit of the Telegraph." The murals are approximately 10 x 14 feet, exquisitely done in colors. Three feminine figures, life-size, depicting "Justice," are in the Common Pleas Court Room—painted 1884-85. Mr. Bennett E. Kelley, Secretary of the Fayette County Historical Society, has done much publicity on the murals, as he is also a reporter for the Record-Herald Newspaper.

Ralph M. Minton, Commissioner; Robert C. Cockerill, Commissioner; Clifford E. Hughes, Commissioner; Judge of Common Pleas Court, John Persinger Case; a friend; a friend; Probate Judge Robert L. Brubaker; Clerk of Courts, Dorothy L. West; Eloise W. Johnson, Recorder; Harry Allen, Auditor; Charles A. Fabb, Treasurer; Charles P. Wagner, Engineer; County Superintendent of Schools, William J. Hilty; Beryl Cockerill, Welfare Department; Dr. Daniel G. Caudy, Health Department; Sheriff Orland Hays; Harold G. McLean, Board of Elections; Employees of court house offices.

"Chancery and Common Pleas Court Records of Fayette County, Ohio"

Includes settlements of estates of soldiers of Revolution and War of 1812 and their descendants from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina.

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WHETSTONE CHAPTER
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Message from Registrar General

(Continued from page 392)

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Madison 5, Wis. (Dane County.)
Miss Hattiebell Whinfield,
114 5th St., Fond du Lac, Wis.
(Fond du Lac County.)

Queries

(Continued from page 391)

1822 in Ky. (c) Dates etc., of his immig.
grandfather, John Tudor, settled in Bruns-
wick Co., Va., moved to Granville Co.,
N.C. by 1764, also name and dates of
wife, and immig. brothers—Mrs. Darrol
R. Webber, 4056 Otterbein Ave., Indian-
apolis 27, Ind.

Smith-Gilmore—Want parents, ances.
dates, and places of Jane Smith who mar.
John Gilmore, Jan. 1796 Baltimore, Md.,
son John Gilmore b. March 1799, mar.
Elizabeth Gregg. Names of Ford Barnes,
b. 1769, and wife, Anne, b. 1770, in our
family Bible. Was she a Barnes, Gilmore,
or Smith? Family migrated Smithfield,
Ohio, abt. 1830, Joanna Gilmore Campbell
moved to New Orleans, La.—Mrs. Mar-
jorie Schuster, 6770 N. Clippinger Dr.,
Indian Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Moore-Rowe—Want ances., dates, and
places of Daniel Moore, b. July 8, 1795,
Allegany Co., or Allegany, Cattaraugus
Co., N.Y., had bros. Johial and Benjamin,
also sister Rosetta, others, mar. 1840,
Mercy Maria Rowe, b. N.Y. State, parents
of Wm. Benjamin, b. 1844 Webster, Mon-
roe Co., N.Y., Geo. A., Ruth Ann, Char-
lotte, Bett (Elizabeth) and three others.
(Continued on page 408)

In Memory



EDITH C. ARCHIBALD (Mrs. John W.)

Organizing Regent and First Regent

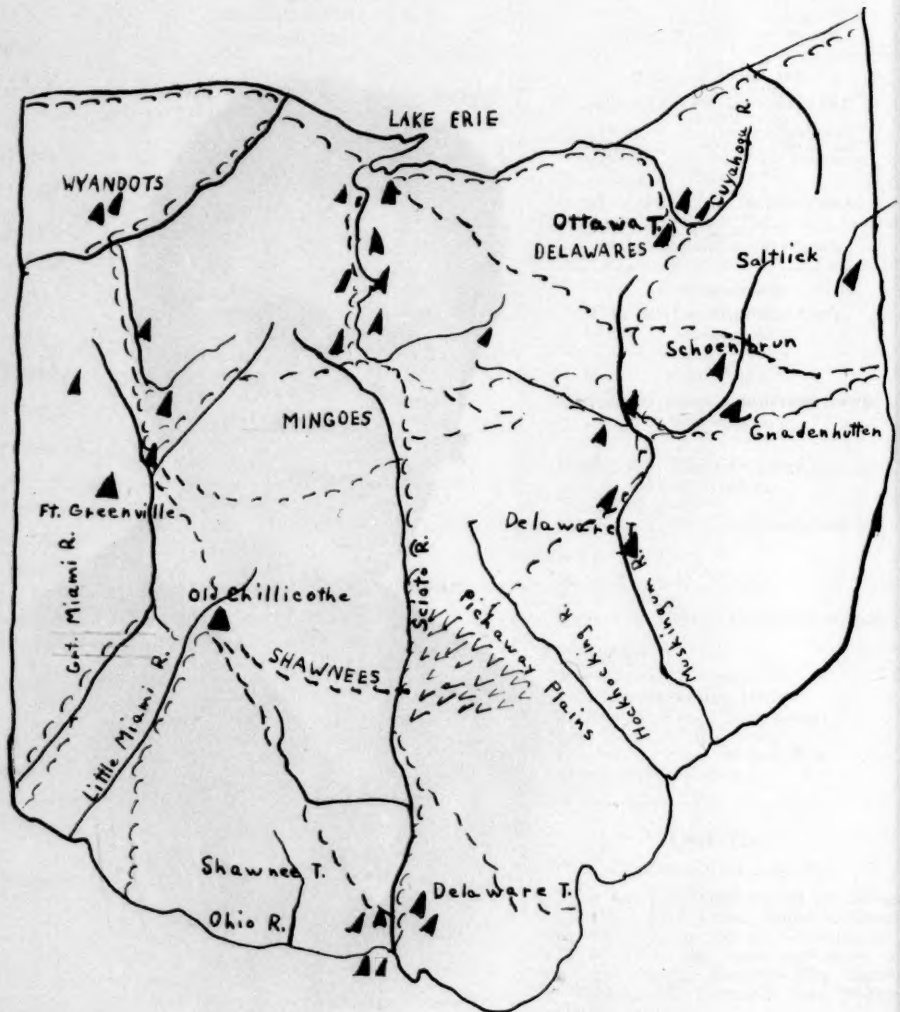
Phoebe Fraunces Chapter

Salem, Ohio

EARLY OHIO INDIAN TERRITORY

OHIO INDIAN LORE AND LEGEND PARTICIPATING CHAPTERS

Ann Spafford—Cleveland
Canton—Canton
Catharine Greene—Xenia
Cedar Cliff—Cedarville
Elizabeth Sherman Reese—Lancaster
Fort Industry—Toledo
George Clinton—Wilmington
Jared Mansfield—Mansfield
Lakewood—Lakewood
Lewis Boyer—Sidney
Martha Devotion Huntington—Bay Village
Mary Chesney—Warren
Miami—Troy
Molly Chittenden—Chagrin Falls
Moses Cleveland—Cleveland
Muskingum—Zanesville
New Connecticut—Painesville
Olentangy—Galion
Phoebe Fraunces—Salem
Pickaway Plains—Circleville
Piqua—Piqua
Rebecca Griscom—East Liverpool
Return Jonathan Meigs—Pomeroy
Shaker—Shaker Hts.
Urbana—Urbana
Western Reserve—Cleveland
William Horney—Jeffersonville



... Indian Trails

The following Counties were named for Indian Tribes or given Indian names:—
Ashtabula, Auglaize, Cuyahoga, Coshocton, Delaware, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Mahoning.
Miami, Muskingum, Ottawa, Pickaway, Portage, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Tuscarawas and Wyandot.

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OHIO INDIAN LORE AND LEGEND

CANTON CHAPTER—CANTON—Schoenbrunn Village, near New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, was the first town in Ohio. It was built by Christian Indians in 1772 under leadership of Missionaries of Moravian Church. Life in Schoenbrunn was a combination of customs of Indian and white man. The Gospel, Civilization, Education in Ohio had their beginnings here. Reconstruction finds Schoenbrunn much the way it looked when founded.

CATHERINE GREENE CHAPTER—XENIA—In 1906 our Chapter marked the site of Simon Kenton Gauntlet, Old Chillicothe, chief Shawnee town, now Oldtown, and birthplace of their great Chief, Tecumseh. Indian names are prevalent in Miami Valley. We have Tecumseh School, Motel, Boy Scout Council; Shawnee School, Park, Village and Hotel; Simon Kenton School, Boy Scout District; Miami Publishing Company, Bank, Great and Little Miami Rivers.

CEDAR CLIFF CHAPTER—CEDARVILLE—The town of Cedarville has an Indian Mound and a natural fort in the cliffs which was used by the Indians.

Darnell, of Boone's party, was captured by the Shawnees and brought to Greene County. He escaped at Old Chillicothe, was followed and cornered by the Shawnees at the cliffs in Clifton. He escaped by jumping twenty-five feet across the gorge.

ELIZABETH SHERMAN REESE CHAPTER—LANCASTER—Ohio was the home of many noted Indian Chiefs. Little Turtle, a Miami, was an eloquent Statesman; he visited President Jefferson as did Black Hoof, a Shawnee. Tecumseh, great Shawnee Chief, was the last to live in Ohio, Indian fashion, after Greenville Treaty. Other Chiefs were Logan, a Mingo; Blue Jacket, Shawnee; Cornstalk and Pontiac, Ottawas; Joseph Brant, Mohawk and Tarhe, a Wyandot.

FORT INDUSTRY CHAPTER—TOLEDO—HONORING MRS. EDWARD B. GRAY—In 1700 Frenchmen built a Trading Post, at junction of Swan Creek and Maumee River, within present limits of Toledo. It was named Fort Industry, 1805, when by treaty, the Indians relinquished their title to the Western Reserve west of Cleveland, including the Firelands. Toledo, from its humble beginning at the Trading Post, has become the world's greatest coal shipping port.

GEORGE CLINTON CHAPTER—WILMINGTON—HONORING MRS. HAROLD H. HAWORTH—The Great Chief Logan overheard Judge William Brown's wife say she could not get a pair of shoes small enough for her little daughter. Soon after Logan asked to take little Alice to visit his cabin where he kept his hunting equipment and piles of animal skins. In fear of giving offense she finally consented. Several hours later they returned, Alice proudly wearing beautiful deerskin moccasins—the product of Logan's skill.

JARED MANSFIELD CHAPTER—MANSFIELD—During the War of 1812, two blockhouses, one of round logs, the other of hewed logs, were erected on Mansfield Public Square for protection against Indians. Later the hewed blockhouse was used as a Courthouse. It is now located in South Park and is the same as it was in 1813 when occupied by the first Court in Richland County.

LEWIS BOYER CHAPTER—SIDNEY—Sacrificial Death of Colonel Hardin.

Prior to 1792, Indians had prevented white colonists from settling in Western Ohio by defeating Generals Harmar and St. Clair. Before General Wayne should march against them, Col. John Hardin carried a Peace Message at President Washington's suggestion. Hardin was treacherously murdered. A granite stone and Revolutionary Soldier marker stand at the crossroads at Hardin, Shelby County.

MARY CHESNEY CHAPTER—WARREN—The Massasaugas, tribe of Delaware nation, were last dwellers of race in Mahoning Valley. The name signifies "rattlesnake," probably originated due to great numbers of that reptile found in this region. It was not because of fierceness or venom of character. First white settlers found a defeated and dying race. Many Indians lingered but grew fewer and weaker and finally disappeared. Rev. Joseph Badger who served in Revolution was first missionary among the Indians. He came to northern Ohio in 1800.

MIAMI CHAPTER—TROY—Miami County also Miami Chapter owes its name to the tribe of Miamis. It is one of the few counties in Ohio that perpetuates the memory of a tribe that once roamed the forests. The Miamis produced no celebrated leaders but they had within their ranks warriors whose deeds left their impress on the localities they inhabited. A small band now resides in Oklahoma.

PICKAWAY PLAINS CHAPTER—CIRCLEVILLE—1810-1960—Here was the site of the Indian Village, Maguck, the capital of the Shawnee Indians. This is the only point in Ohio where five Indian Trails converged, namely: the Scioto Trail or Warrior's Trail, the Coshocton, Belpre, Shawnee-Miami and Kanawha.

The Scioto Trail was the most important of them all; it was a Warriors' Path as well as a hunting and fishing trail. Many of the other trails in Ohio led off from it. It was widely used in Revolutionary days and during the War of 1812 and today old Route 23 follows its course. Probably no other highway on this continent has had more drama enacted along its way. Few know that they are on a route perhaps older than the famous roads of Rome. Christopher Gist is the first white man on record to have used the Scioto Trail.

Coshocton Trail led from the Shawnee capital, Maguck, to the Delaware Village on the present site of Coshocton. Route 22 East follows this old trail and Ebenezer Zane adopted part of the trail in laying out Zane's Trace.

Belpre Trail used by Lord Dunmore to reach Camp Charlotte near here. Used as a direct War Trail between this Shawnee stronghold and the frontiers of Virginia and the Allegheny country, and later by the traders.

Shawnee-Miami Trail—a direct route between here (Maguck) via what is now Mt. Sterling and London on to Urbana. This is the present Route 56 and it is the Watershed Route.

Kanawha Trail—Left the Shawnee Village, passed near Logan Elm, where Chief Logan delivered his eloquent, but tragic speech to Lord Dunmore, then on to the famous Salt Licks near Jackson and on the present site of Gallipolis.

Today the Shawnees, who blazed our trails, have passed on. Maguck now Circleville, Logan Elm and the famous Pickaway Plains are historic names. Pickaway Plains Chapter is doing its part to celebrate Circleville's 150th anniversary—1810-1960.

PIQUA CHAPTER—PIQUA—The great Indian Chieftain, Tecumseh, lived near Piqua as a boy and again in 1796. Located here is Colonel John Johnston's old home, known as Indian Agency House. He was U.S. Indian Agent, 1809-1830. The Indians, having great confidence in Johnston and deciding to remain neutral during War of 1812, established camp near Piqua with over 3000 Wyandots, Shawnees, Delawares, Miamis and Senecas remaining until peace was declared.

REBECCA GRISCOM CHAPTER—LIVERPOOL—East Liverpool is not rich in Indian Lore and Legend as Columbiana County was used mostly as a hunting ground. However, long before the first settlers arrived to make East Liverpool the leading pottery center of the world, the Indians had found the rich deposits of clay and had used it to make crude bowls and dishes.

Ohio Indian Lore and Legend

MUSKINGUM CHAPTER—ZANESVILLE—Indian villages were located near Dresden and Duncan Falls in Muskingum County before the white settlers came. These villages belonged to the Delaware tribe, which was forced by Europeans from the Atlantic Coast to the Ohio Valley. From the Delaware language came the name for the Muskingum River, which means "Elk Eye River." At Big Bottom on the Muskingum, the Indians started the border war which lasted from 1791 to 1795.

NEW CONNECTICUT CHAPTER—PAINESVILLE—Indian villages once flourished on the Chagrin and Grand Rivers near Lake Erie, now Lake County. Chief Wombermong, on the Chagrin, adored the baby of David Abbotts across the river, naming her "Flower of the Forest." On the Grand River, pioneers landed at "Nemaw Wetaw" in 1798. Here Col. Eleazer Paine and Capt. Abraham Skinner founded "New Market."

OLENTANGY CHAPTER—CRAWFORD CO., GALION—Visit Olentangy Battle Site, (To The West), Colonel William Crawford's Army vs. The Indians; Only Battle of the American Revolution Fought West of the Allegheny Mountains.

PHOEBE FRAUNCES CHAPTER—SALEM—Destitute Indians, encamped nearby, were befriended by Salem's early white settlers. Claimants of Ohio soil for a long period, the Wyandots, who had roamed from their principal village near Upper Sandusky, presented their benefactors a wampum, highest token of gratitude and friendship. The beaded belt was preserved by the family of William Heald, one of the county's first government surveyors.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS CHAPTER—POMEROY—There are numerous Indian Mounds in Meigs County. Probably the largest and best known is in State Park, Portland. Many relics have been found including corn-grinding stones, tomahawks, arrowheads and skin scrapers. Many arrowheads have been found on Lincoln Hill, Pomeroy, overlooking the Ohio River. In Great Bend the grave of George Worth, Scout and Indian Spy at Fort Harmer with Return Jonathan Meigs, was marked in 1883.

URBANA CHAPTER—URBANA—The most famous Indian was Tecumseh, born about 1768 in Old Piqua. He was one of triplets; his mother was a Shawnee and his father a Kiscopoke. About 1795 he became Chief of the Shawnees and established a tribal village near Urbana. About 1796 Gen. Benj. Logan, in a skirmish, killed a Chief or King and in honor of the royal victim named the place Kings Creek.

WILLIAM HORNEY CHAPTER—JEFFERSONVILLE—The Piankashaws, a branch of the Iroquois, were the first known inhabitants of this part of the Northwest Territory.

Main Street of the village of Jeffersonville was in 1800 an Indian trail running between the village of Piqua near where the city of Springfield now stands, south to the Indian village, Chillicothe.

Another trail from the West crossed a ford on Sugar Creek and connected the Indian camps of the west with those of the North and East and became High Street.

MARYLAND HOUSE AND GARDEN PILGRIMAGE

The twenty-third annual Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage opens doors, modern and colonial, in a dozen counties from Saturday, April 30, through Sunday, May 15. The names of the counties read like the roster of the British royal family—Charles and Anne, Kent and Calvert—but the names of the houses have an enchantment all their own: Maidstone and Malden Point, Byberry Cottage and Old Spout Farm, and the liting apostrophes of Clocker's Fancy, Chandler's Hope and Solomon's Choice! The gardens range from trim box and flaming tulip to the Old Wye Mill grinding slow and fine again, and that nationally known patriarch of Talbot, the 400-year-old Wye Oak, the Maryland State Tree. The range of tours sweeps across the State from the double chimneys of lovely West St. Mary's Manor past the ancient caves of Holly Hill, to the suburban barns of Baltimore and as far north as pink-washed Rain River in Harford County. Colonial churches and historical societies add their touch of solemnity and splendor. Herein are mentioned only a few of the many gracious homes on the widely varied tours.

INDIAN NEGOTIATIONS

On June 21, 1796 at Skinner's tavern, in Buffalo, Red Jacket, Brant, Farmers Brother, Little Billy, Green Grass-hopper and other representatives of the Six Nations uncovered the council fire to negotiate with Moses Cleaveland a settlement of their claims to the country which he was about to survey and appropriate. Red Jacket delivered the following, rather prophetic speech; as reported by John Milton Holley, one of the surveyors:

You white people make a great parade about religion, you say you have a book of laws and rules which was given you by the Great Spirit, but is this true? Was it written by his own hand and given to you? No, says he, it was written by your own people. They do it to deceive you. Their whole wishes center here (pointing to his pocket); all they want is the money. He says white people tell them, they wish to come and live among them as brothers, and learn them agriculture. So they bring on implements of husbandry and presents, tell them good stories, and all appears honest. But when they are gone all appears as a dream. Our land is taken from us, and still we don't know how to farm it.

Cleaveland offered them a thousand dollars as a present. Brant said they were easily satisfied, but his offer was too trifling. They got Cleaveland to agree to use his influence with the United States to procure for them an annuity of five hundred dollars; or, if this should fail, an additional present to them from the Connecticut Land Company of \$1,500. Cleaveland agreed. Seth Pease, another surveyor, sums up the meeting thus:

The council began 21 and ended Friday following—the Present made the Indians was D.500. New York currency (sic), in Goods—this the western Indians Received—To the eastern Indians they gave 2 Beef Cattle and 100 Gall of Whiskey.—The western also had Provisions to help them home—The Indians had their keeping during the council.

This pacification cleared the way for white entrance to the Western Reserve as far west as the Cuyahoga River.

(from *THE WESTERN RESERVE*, *Hailan Hatcher*)

(Tract 94 of the *JOURNAL*, *Western Reserve Historical Society*)

Contributed by the following chapters:

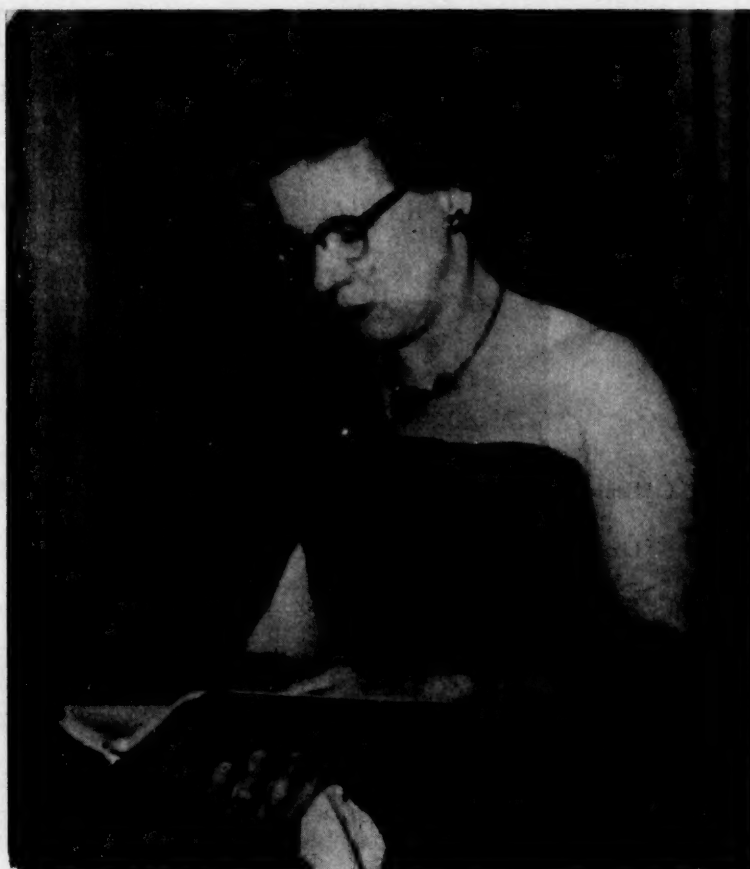
Moses Cleaveland—Lakewood—Shaker
Ann Spafford—Martha Devotion Huntington
Molly Chittenden—Western Reserve
of Cuyahoga County

HONORING MRS. ROBERT E. RINEHART

of Steubenville, Ohio

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STEUBEN SOCIETY, C.A.R.

This tribute is presented with pride and appreciation of her inspiring leadership by the members of the Steubenville Chapter and the First National Bank and Trust Company.



National Defense

(Continued from page 384)

Europe and sent practically as a prisoner to the United States. Povl Bang-Jensen, the courageous Dane and recently a tragic "suicide" who refused to turn over to the United Nations confidential information given to him by Hungarian refugees, was accused of psychotic conduct by a United

Nations investigating committee and dismissed. Nonconformists to the mental health programs for world citizenship should take heed from these cases and recognize "mental health" for what it is—an inaccurate label skillfully used as a weapon by Communist propagandists to bring about conformity to the Marxist ideology.

(To be continued next month)

Restoration of Old Burying Ground

(Continued from page 377)

Faith of our fathers, faith and prayer
Shall keep our country true to Thee.
And through the truth that comes from
God
Our land shall then indeed be free.

* * *

It may not be generally known that Falmouth, Mass., was the birthplace of the revered poetess, author of "America, the Beautiful," Katharine Lee Bates. It is appropriate to include her sonnet on the Old Burying Ground described in the preceding article.

EPITOME

By Katharine Lee Bates

A lonely burial-ground is on Cape Cod.
Claiming the privilege of age, each stone
Leans as it will, its scarred front overflown
With winged cherubic head. By grace of
God,

Fulfilled in nature's gentle period,
All ghastly blazonry of skull and bone,
Muffled in moss and lichen overgrown
Hath made its peace with beauty. Seldom
trod

These grasses are, where (ghosts of old
regret)

Once-tended vines run wild, but should a
guest

Stoop there, this weathered epitaph to
trace,

"Twill whisper him of all the human race.
Here lies, beneath a heartsease coverlet,
"Patience, wife of Experience," at rest. ♦

Greetings

to

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CHAPTER
D.A.R.**

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Dayton, Ohio

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*Lizzie Snyder Stilwell, 1898-1900

C.*Frances Louise Achey, 1900-1902

C.*Mary Ellen Gebhart, 1902-1904

*Rebekah Harriet Strickle, 1904-1906

*Sophia T. Reynolds, 1906

C.*Sarah Jerome Patrick, 1906-1908

*Mary M. Brady, 1908-1910

*Edith C. Carr, 1910-1912

C.*Frances Louise Achey, 1912-1914

*Florence I. McGregor, 1914-1916

*Catherine P. Davies, 1916-1918

*Amelia W. Bickham, 1918-1920

Annie Jopling Lester, 1920-1921

*Amelia W. Bickham, 1921-1922

Georgiana Dye Malone, 1922-1924

Nelle Penny Sullivan, 1924-1925

Annie Jopling Lester, 1925-1926

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*Mary Cellarius Shepard, 1936-1938

*Katherine Hammond Tizzard, 1938-1940

*Helen Porter Parker, 1940-1942

Helen Painter Fraser, 1942-1944

Lucile Coppock Pansing, 1944-1946

Helen M. Mills, 1946-1948

Ada Smith Landis, 1948-1950

L. Daisy Hammond, 1950-1952

*Edna Scott Lang, 1952-1954

*Harriet Stuart Traub, 1954-1955

Helen Thomson Andrews, 1955-1956

Clarissa Howland Wells, 1956-1958

Elizabeth Loehninger, 1958-1960

C—Charter Members.

*—Deceased.

Organized February 8, 1896.

Charter Number 213.

HONORING
MRS. J. STERRETT CALDWELL

REGENT OF CINCINNATI CHAPTER

1958-1960



Photo—Courtesy of Harry Carlson

MARY VIRGINIA BRUCE CALDWELL

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The Charm of Old Annapolis

(Continued from page 380)

were about to be razed to provide for business structures in the center of the city. One is a typical small frame house of the late 17th or early 18th century—a tenant house that formerly occupied a small section of old lot No. 71—on the home site of the fine brick dwelling house owned and occupied by Jonathan Pinkney, father of the distinguished William Pinkney, and some years later by John Johnson, the last Chancellor of Maryland. The other, a brick and frame residence erected in 1722 by Dr. Charles Carroll at the corner of Church and Conduit Streets, is the birthplace of Charles Carroll, the Barrister. It has been completely restored by St. John's College and now, adjoining a lovely maze of boxwood, it presents a fine addition to the college group.

When the United States Naval Academy was established in October 1845, it had the good fortune of having Annapolis selected for its home. The proud old capital of Maryland had much to offer; and, since the Academy's very beginning, midshipmen have had the advantage of living in proximity to an atmosphere of culture, historic background, and the desire for the preservation of tradition.

Annapolis is a goal of pilgrimages from all parts of our country as well as from abroad. Many visitors come to see the old city solely because of its historic background; others come to visit the Naval Academy and soon find much of interest outside the Academy walls. And now, over 300 years after a few families sought abode on the banks of the Severn, Annapolis bids you welcome and proclaims with pride its heritage of more of the very best examples of American Georgian architecture than may be found in any other colonial city.

* * *

NOTE: M. E. Warren, whose photographs illustrate this article, has resided in Annapolis since 1947. His association during World War II with Carleton Mitchell, noted yachtsman and author, brought him to Annapolis when Mitchell also settled here. Mr. Warren finds his present "home town" one of the most picturesque and photogenic cities—particularly in the old waterfront area. He is the recipient of many local and national awards for his photographic accomplishments. ♦

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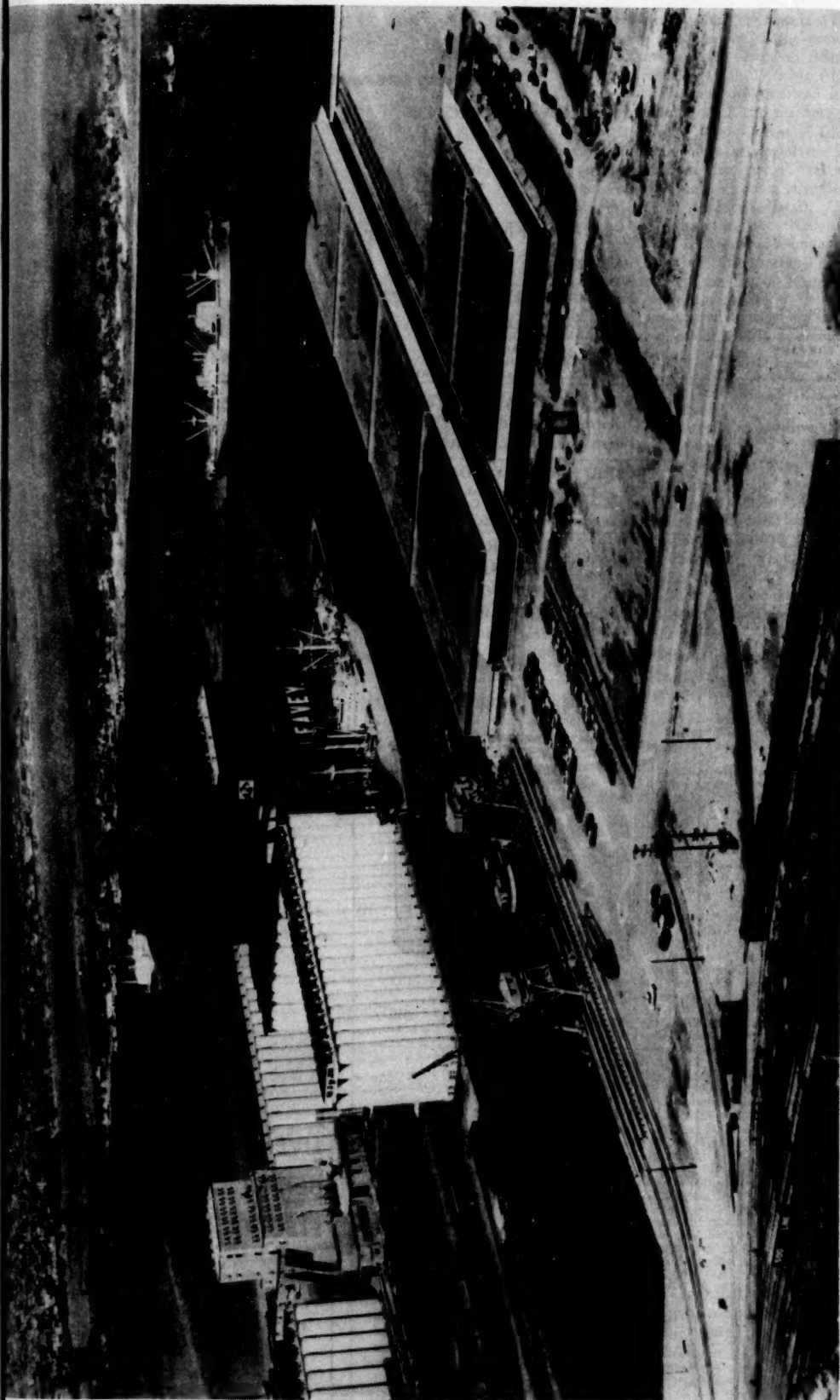
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who fought so valiantly for freedom and independence

Captain John Holmes, Fort Snelling, General James Knapp, John Prescott, John Witherspoon,
Keewaydin, Maria Sanford and Monument Chapters

Ancestor	State	Member	Minneapolis Street Address	Zone
Adams, Jacob	Pa.	Lillian Thompson Sturges,	6344 4th Ave. S.	23
Avery, John	Conn.	Berneice Young McMillan,	5645 12th Ave. S.	17
Ball, Thomas	Va.	Mae Iles Eylar,	4140 Aldrich Ave. S.	
Barrett, Col. James	Mass.	Catherine Hixon Speier,	4700 Chowen Ave. S.	10
Bean, John	N.H.	Helen Bean Byerly,	2315 Colfax Ave. S.	
Blaisdell, Henry	N.H.	Helen E. Blaisdell,	2014 W. 21 St.	5
Bradt, Peter A.	N.Y.	Florence C. Bradt,	3140 Emerson Ave. S.	8
Brainard, Ansel	Conn.	Lenore Garrison Pidgeon,	1405 W. 54th St.	19
Brazer, Christopher	Mass.	Emily Brazer Ford,	2350 W. Lake of the Isles Blvd.	
Brown, Adam	W.Va.	Mrs. F. Lu Biederman,	301 1st Ave. N.E., Osseo, Minn.	
Brown, Nathaniel	Vt.	Jennie I. Hiscok,	715 13th Ave., S.E.	14
Burgess, Thomas	Mass.	Mrs. Ferne Moehlenbrock,	1220 55th Ave. N.	12
Burwell, Jere	Conn.	Mrs. F. O. Kittell,	6630 Logan Ave. S.	23
Bushnell, Jason	Conn.	Elinor Hudson Gillam,	4410 Colfax Ave. S.	9
Calkin, Oliver	Conn.	Ruth Calkin Jones,	5109 Blossom Ct.	24
Campbell, Lt. Col. Alexander	Me.	Mary Wilcox,	4533 47th Ave. S.	
Church, Benjamin	N.Y.	Evelyn Campbell Von Eschen,	3850 Woodland Dr.	26
Conant, Ezra	Mass.	Alice L. Berry,	3112 Colfax Ave. S.	8
Cooley, Aaron	Mass.	Grace Cooley Janicke,	4609 Bruce Ave. S.	24
Countryman, Lt. George	N.Y.	Mrs. Marion Bjornson,	3216 Georgia Ave., St. Louis Park, Minn.	26
Craiper, John, Sr.	N.Y.	Susan Ashton,	1913 N. Cambridge Ave., Milwaukee 2, Wis.	
Cushman, Eleazer	Vt.	Dorothy C. Hansen,	6008 Tingdale	
Devereaux, Jonathan	Mass.	Marion Simpson Bumby,	2428 Humboldt Ave. S.	5
Dimond, John	N.H.	Helen J. Anderson,	2541 Brighton Ave. N.E.	
Drinkwater, John, Sr.	Me.	Helen Blacketter Rye,	4809 Zenith Ave. S.	10
Dudley, Paul	Mass.	Katherine Barnard Warner,	Route 1, Wayzata, Minn.	
Eddy, Capt. Joshua M.	Mass.	Ruth M. Jedermann,	2633 Girard Ave. S.	8
Eldon, John	Me.	Marian Bryant Long,	3109 Fairchild Ave., Wayzata, Minn.	
Fairbank, Lt. Joshua	Mass.	Mildred Dyson Lynde,	312 Xerxes Ave. N.	5
Ferguson, Henry	Pa.	Elsie C. Redman,	4924 Girard Ave. S.	9
Ferris, James	N.Y.	Helen S. Grant,	3654 Bryant Ave. S.	
Field, Mrs. Jemima	Va.	Ethelmae Eylar Carter,	5021 Wooddale Lane	
Foster, Rev. William	Pa.	Katharine Foster,	2014 W. 21st St.	5
Gage, Capt. William	Vt.	Ruth Howard Fierke,	4510 Moorland	24
Grant, Lt. Jesse	Conn.	Katherine Shenebon Child,	1814 Knox Ave. S.	
Green, Timothy, Jr.	N.Y.	Rena B. Chesney,	167C Taylor Ave., Fort Snelling, St. Paul 11, Minn.	
Hamlin, Micah	Mass.	Caroline Armstrong Wendlandt,	4057 Brunswick Ave. S.	16
Hardeman, Thomas	Va.	Bernice Brantley Dawson,	4750 W. 44th St.	24
Hoblitzell, Adrian	Pa.	Marie Olcott Baxter,	5504 Brookview Ave.	24
Hoffman, John	N.J.	Mrs. Hazel Merriam,	4745 10th Ave. S.	
Houghton, Lt. Col. Joab	N.J.	Drexel Weck Van Every,	2700 W. 54th St.	10
Humphry, Thomas	Va.	Inez Osbourne Gerard,	3242 Girard Ave. S.	8
Hutchinson, Elisha J.	Mass.	Elizabeth Anderson Wakefield,	4700 Fremont St.	9
Kurtz, John Nicolas	Pa.	Katherine Barber Boynton,	2719 Park Ave.	
Lillard, John, Sr.	Va.	Lula Lillard Braddock,	5300 Nicollet Ave. S.	19
Lord, 3rd, Lt. James	Mass.	Grace Lord Parsons Simpson,	3220 Clinton Ave. S.	8
Loveland, Joseph	Conn.	Laura Erl Gray,	5253 Richwood Drive	
Lowery, Col. Alexander	Pa.	Mrs. Florence W. Jorgenson,	5329 Dupont Ave. S.	19
McFarren, William, Sr.	Pa.	Edna Dungan Culbertson,	2401 Girard Ave. S.	
McGarrah, Joseph	Pa.	Jeanette Puckett Bergstrom,	3100 Chicago Ave. S.	7
Macomber, Abiel	Mass.	Minnie Warren Dugen,	2401 Girard Ave. S.	5
Mendenhall, Joseph	Pa.	Thelma White Danahy,	4653 Fremont Ave. S.	9
Miller, Nathan	N.Y.	Bernice Barns,	2301 Girard Ave. S.	5
Morehouse, David	Conn.	Elsie Roberts Lindemann,	4924 Upton Ave. S.	10
Morey, Joseph	N.Y.	Inez E. Holmes,	167 Taylor Ave., Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minn.	11
Noyes, Isaac	Mass.	Aimee P. McDonald,	4412 Chowen Ave. S.	10
Nutting, Josiah, 2nd	Mass.	Mrs. Melvin Burlingame,	3917 21st Ave. S.	
Olcott, John Easton	Conn.	Marie Olcott Baxter,	5504 Brookview Ave.	24
Parks, David	Md.	Georgeanna Kidwell Shaffer,	5179 Main St., Trumbull, Conn.	
Presnall, James	Va.	Alice Presnall Wasson,	4952 Aldrich Ave. S.	9
Reed, Samuel	Mass.	Ethel R. Sorbo,	7000 15th Ave. S.	23
Rees, Maj. James	N.Y.	Marian Rees Haecker,	5039 Bryant Ave. S.	19
Roberts, Samuel	Conn.	Elsie Roberts Lindemann,	4924 Upton Ave. S.	10
Ross, Reuben	Md.	Birdella Ross,	3149 Irving Ave. S.	8
Sanda, Simon	N.Y.	Marie Olcott Baxter,	5504 Brookview Ave.	24
Scott, Charles	R.I.	Jeannette H. Scott,	3107 12th Ave. S.	
Scott, Charles	R.I.	Alice Scott Rub, Ab-Gwah-Ching,	Minn.	
Seabury, Philip	R.I.	Mrs. Milo D. Webster,	2213 Nicollet Ave. S.	4
Serier, Gen. John	Va.	Mrs. Leila Hankinson Gregg,	2506 Lake Place	5
Shafer, Henry	N.Y.	Helen J. Anderson,	2541 Brighton Ave., N.E.	18
Shedd, Simon	Mass.	Mrs. Grace W. Nelson,	Box N, Onamia, Minn.	
Snow, James	Mass.	Grace Cooley Janicke,	4609 Bruce Ave. S.	24
Sprague, Israel	Mass.	Ruth H. Hill,	1808 W. 31st St.	
Stone, Israel	Mass.	Mary Hutainpiller Nonnweiler,	401 Parkview Terrace	16
Sturges, Aaron	Conn.	Mrs. C. J. Sturges,	6344 4th Ave. S.	23
Tibbette, Nathaniel	N.H.	Mrs. Stella Vanderlick,	2943 Park Ave. S.	
Thurston, David	N.H.	Evelyn Thurston Nicholson,	4801 Vincent Ave. S.	10
Townsend, James	Va.	Faye Perry Keith,	4906 37th Ave. S.	17
Van Slyke, Maj. Hermanus	N.Y.	Florence Lyman Huntzinger,	5136 Aldrich Ave. S.	19
Walker, John	Va.	Vivian L. Eastman,	2703 N. 143rd St.	27
Webber, Samuel	Me.	Hazel Patten Myers,	Long Lake, Minn.	
Wells, Richard, Jr.	Md.	Mrs. Hallie Lowgren,	2926 W. River Road	6
Wells, Richard, Jr.	Md.	Mrs. L. J. Fleischmann,	1221 4th St., White Bear Lake, Minn.	
Wheeler, Benjamin	Mass.	Lila Miller Tuthill,	3804 Hidden Lane	24
Wheeler, David	Mass.	Delberta V. Tiedel,	5405 Oaklawn Ave.	24
Wilson, Col. Benjamin	Pa.	Louise Higgins Charlton,	3225 E. Calhoun Blvd.	
Woods, Joseph	Va.	Evelyn Malone Falb,	5020 Belmont Ave. S.	19
Woods, Joseph	Va.	Mary Falb Erickson,	5109 Lyndale Ave. S.	19
Wyman, Francis	Mass.	Katharine Ristine Wyman Vaughan,	392 S. Ferndale Rd., Wayzata 5, Minn.	
Yates, Col. Christopher	N.Y.	Gertrude McGiffert MacLennan,	4611 Meadow Rd.	24



ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY—PORT OF DULUTH

Aerial photo of Duluth Harbor, visited this year by over 235 foreign ships, and exporting over 86,000,000 bushels of grain to become America's No. 1 grain port. Foreground shows a part of the 3500-railroad-car storage capacity with direct access to the Arthur M. Clure Public Marine Terminal (center). While a German freighter unloads general cargo, by means of the Great Lakes' heaviest lift capacity cranes, into the new 1000-foot warehouse, a Finnish vessel loads grain from among the harbor's 68,000,000-bushel-capacity-grain storage tanks, which exceed the combined total capacity of all Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. Meanwhile, a 20,000-ton Norwegian tanker, one of the largest vessels able to transit the Seaway, is towed past a turning ore boat to a waiting berth. Watching over this bustling Seaport is the renowned landmark, the Aerial Bridge, flanked by the harbor's natural breakwater, Minnesota Point. The Duluth Port is now tied directly to the Oceans of the World through Ocean shipping. It is one of the most significant achievements in the History of our Nation.

This page sponsored by the following Minnesota Chapters:

Abigail Brunham, Plainview
Albert Lea, Albert Lea
Anthony Wayne, Mankato
Bemidji, Bemidji

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Greysolon Du Lhut, Duluth
Josiah Edson, Northfield
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Mollie Stark Branham, Litchfield

Okabena, Worthington
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Hot water heating—Open year round
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TASTES BETTER...
COSTS NO MORE

Compliments of
F. S. Kelly Furniture Company
NORTH GATE PLAZA
VIRGINIA, MINNESOTA

(Continued from page 396)

Moved to Ash Co., Ohio, 1844, Hillsdale Co., Mich. 1857.—Mrs. Chester Cornell, Bettsville, Ohio.

Huffman—(Hoffman)—Allen—Terwil-
liger—(a) Want inf. of George Huffman, dates arrived from Germany to Philadelphia, Pa., to Shenandoah Valley, Winchester Co., Va., to Ohio 1800, d. 1815, Butler Co., Ohio. Was Elizabeth sec. wife? Children, Jacob mar. Elizabeth Marks 1807

(Continued on page 414)

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For information contact:

MRS. FREDERICK B. KREMER
Corresponding Secretary

5605 Blaisdell Ave. South Minneapolis 19, Minn.

We regret to announce that Col. B. C. Allin, III, whose fine article, "Our Informal Patriotism," appeared in the March Magazine, died suddenly on January 10. The Magazine Office has received many complimentary letters concerning Colonel Allin's article. His wife and daughter are members of the California Society, N.S.D.A.R.

Among Our Contributors

Aren Akweks (Ray Fadden) (The Oneida Nation—Our Revolutionary Ally) is one of the present leaders of the Oneida Nation. Others include Chapman Schanadoah, President of the Six Nations Association in 1935-36; Alpheus Smith, Treasurer of The Consolidated Tribes of American Indians; Emerson Metoxen, outstanding athletic coach and teacher; and Norbert Hill.

Ruby R. Duval (The Charm of Old Annapolis), a native of Annapolis, is a member of one of the First Families of Virginia. Particularly interested in genealogical research, she is a member of the Maryland and Virginia Historical Societies. She is Historian, Maryland Division, U. D. C.; Chairman-National of Historic Landmarks, and past Historian of the State Society, U.S. Daughters of 1812; and a Founder of Historic Annapolis, Inc.

Lyla D. Flagler (Restoration of Old Burying Grounds) taught science for a number of years at Wisconsin State College. At that time, she was a member of the Eau Claire (Wis.), Chapter, D.A.R. She transferred to the Jonathan Hatch Chapter of Falmouth, Mass., of which she is now regent. She is curator of the Falmouth Historical Society.

Margery Bellis (Fort Amanda, Allen County, Ohio) is vice regent and charter member of the Ft. Amanda chapter, which was organized October 10, 1955. She is a native of Shelby County, Ohio, and at present an elementary school teacher in Van Wert County, Ohio.

Karl Bachman (History Provides the Answer) in addition to being awarded the D.A.R. Americanism Medal by Spokane Garry Chapter, Spokane, Wash., has twice won top honors in the Freedoms Foundation (in 1952 and 1957) speaking contest because of presentations devoted to the cause of liberty.

Louise K. Anderson (Franklin Pierce and the Franklin Pierce Mansion) is an Honorary State Regent of New Hampshire and a past Vice President General. She is present State Chairman of the D.A.R. Museum Committee.

D. A. R. News Article—Magazine Advertising

The advertising flowers are surely blooming in profusion this Spring, a fine first anniversary present. This month our sponsoring States added to our garden as follows:

Ohio, 66 chapters and the State Society sent \$2,376.85. Franklinton Chapter led with \$197.50, followed by Ursula Wolcott Chapter, with \$137.50. Mrs. Stanley L. Houghton is State Regent, Mrs. Robert D. Hansberger is State Chairman.

Minnesota, 38 chapters forwarded \$874.50. Missabe Chapter was first with \$349.50, Minneapolis Regents Unit second with \$300. The State Regent is Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, the State Chairman, Miss Edna Gay Schaaf.

Twenty-six States sent miscellaneous advertising amounting to \$937.50, which gives us a total of \$4,188.85 for May as of today's record. Please read the complete year's report of this Committee in the Congress Proceedings. Briefly, the magnificent response of 47 States and the District of Columbia to our appeal for advertising resulted in a total of \$53,694.19 being sent to the Treasurer General's Office. 1,942 Chapters participated. *Let's raise that to 100% next year.* \$5,074.44 in commissions was paid. 100% chapter participation was realized in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington, and Wyoming. State totals tabulated for Honor Roll credit indicate \$52,886.34 from the seven National Divisions: Eastern, \$14,136.50; Southeastern, \$10,894.50; South Central, \$7,055.25; East Central, \$6,328.89; Western, \$6,298.20; Northeastern, \$4,759.50; North Central, \$3,413.50. Twenty-two States sponsored issues, and thus far 19 have signed up for next year. *We need more sponsors.*

What a happy occasion during Congress it was to award the following well-deserved prizes: **STATE PRIZES**, First \$10, Second \$5—Less than 1,000 members: FIRST, ARIZONA, \$395.00, Mrs. David E. Gamble, State Regent; Mrs. Thomas Navin, State Chairman. SECOND, MONTANA, \$187.50, Mrs. Frank D. Neill, State Regent; Miss Bessie Bryte, State Chairman. 1,000 to 4,000 Members: FIRST, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$6,124.00, Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, State Regent; Mrs. William H. Schreinert, State Chairman. SECOND, ALABAMA, \$1,873.00, Mrs. Leonard C. McCrary, State Regent; Mrs. A. M. Grimsley, State Chairman. \$5 special prize to the State of Washington with a total of \$1,872.50, Mrs. Frank Stephens, State Regent; Mrs. Howard R. Turner, State Chairman. 4,000 to 8,000 members: FIRST, FLORIDA, \$1,992.50, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, State Regent; Mrs. John Hughes, State Chairman. SECOND, VIRGINIA, \$1,990.00, Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, State Regent; Mrs. T. E. Dickenson, State Chairman. Over 8,000 members: FIRST, TEXAS, \$4,672.50, Mrs. Edgar R. Riggs, State Regent; Mrs. Lorenzo L. Skaggs, State Chairman. SECOND, PENNSYLVANIA, \$4,080.00, Mrs. Joseph V. Wright, State Regent; Mrs. George C. Crudden, Jr., State Chairman. \$5 special prize to Ohio for State making the most progress in advertising, \$3,568.88; to California for the State with the greatest number of chapters having 100% participation (139), Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Regent, Mrs. Morris Lepisto, State Chairman.

CHAPTER PRIZES, FIRST \$15, SECOND \$10, THIRD \$5—FIRST, ALBEMARLE CHAPTER, VIRGINIA, \$650, Miss Olivia A. Taylor, regent. SECOND, GUADALUPE VICTORIA CHAPTER, TEXAS, \$600, Mrs. Emil H. Marek, regent. THIRD, ORLANDO CHAPTER, FLORIDA, \$580, Mrs. William B. Caldwell, Jr., regent. HONORABLE MENTION TO: Francis Marion Chapter, Alabama, \$535, Mrs. George L. Cleere, regent, and to Rainier Chapter, Washington, \$515, Mrs. Sidney Cryslar, regent.

My heartfelt gratitude and congratulations to the winners, and to each and every Daughter who made our report possible. It is truly OUR report, and by continuing our combined efforts, we will shine like the sun in '61.

MRS. GEORGE J. WALZ,
National Chairman.

"Banded With Deepest Blue..."

By Virginia B. Johnson

National Chairman, Program Committee

"Our Emblem is a golden wheel
Banded with deepest blue,
Each shining spoke tipped with
a star
The distaff showing through."

—Unknown



D.A.R. 25-year pin.

How important to each D.A.R. member our Insignia really is! How we cherish it printed in

blue or full color on our yearbooks, or worn on our left breast!

But have you seen the various ways the official Insignia is made up? Have you seen it with diamonds or with the 13 semiprecious stones native to the original States? Are you cognizant of the differences between the pierced and unpierced recognition pins?

Do you know about the designer of the Insignia and when it was adopted by the National Society? Did you know that "ex" can be added to a state officer's pin when her term is completed? Do you know why the cost of an Assistant State Treasurer's pin is considerably less than that of the State Treasurer's pin?

Have you seen, at close range, the

pin of the National Officers Club, or of the Vice Presidents Generals Club, or of the National Chairmen's Association? Have you seen the various awards your chapter may give? You will see the history award, the Medal of Honor that carries the great seal of the N.S.D.A.R. in the center, and the Eagle and Cross medal.

Have you seen the D.A.R. charm that you may add to your bracelet collection in either gold or silver?

All these products of our official jeweler, and others, may be seen at your next chapter meeting. The set of 35-mm. color slides, containing pictures of these and others, was the gift of J. E. Caldwell & Co., our official jewelers. These slides were especially prepared for the Program Committee to make available for your program use. *Why don't you plan a program on our Insignia for your next meeting?

* Available for \$1.50 rental from the Program Office, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Check must be payable to the Treasurer General. Reservations suggested.

Notes on Treasure Hunting

By Lynn Brussock

National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

LOOKING for new Junior Members is a vital treasure hunt for every Daughter. All of us can pursue it every day wherever we may go. Our collective success produces treasure that becomes more valuable with the years—young women who will grow in D.A.R. experience and service, enriching the Society as they do so.

The potential juniors easiest to find are those who have a D.A.R. relative, who are C.A.R.'s, or who are former C.A.R.'s who did not transfer to D.A.R. before their twenty-second birthdays. Chapter records and members' acquaintance with such young women provide fruitful possibilities for making contact with these eligible candidates for membership. It is especially important to encourage C.A.R.'s to transfer, in order to keep them interested in the Society.

Other treasure may be found in many places. Each piece is a young woman who may or may not currently have proof of her eligibility for D.A.R. membership. Daughters of all ages have friends in the Junior

age group, some of whom would be able to meet membership requirements if encouraged to do so. In nearly every group to which Juniors belong they could find potential new D.A.R.'s—other young women working in local civic and service groups, fellow church members, and fellow college alumnae and perhaps the teachers of Juniors' children are a few examples of sources of new Junior members.

Although they may be away from their permanent homes for a time, potential Juniors need not feel unable to become affiliate members there. While they are at college, or stationed with husbands in the Armed Forces, they should be encouraged to maintain contact with the Society by attending chapter meetings, becoming associate members if possible, in the temporary locale.

If there were a map for this treasure hunt, it would show us that the treasure is to be found where we arouse interest. Today young women want to contribute their energies to constructive projects useful to their

communities or filling specific needs. Many of them feel that purely social functions have no appeal, particularly during these years of their lives, and mistakenly consider our Society an organization with social activities mainly. Accurate, convincing information can change such false impressions and create enthusiasm in these prospective members. "What the Daughters Do" gives them an overall summary of the Society's work. Good newspaper publicity on Junior work is often an even more effective teacher. It enlightens others as to the existence of young women in the Society and their local activities. The Juniors themselves are perhaps the most important means of making the Society personal and meaningful to prospective members. At a special committee meeting they could inform these young women of committee projects, as well as the objective and programs of the National Society.

In 1960 the treasure hunt can bring more new Juniors to the Society than ever before, if each Daughter is alert to the many nuggets around her. The goal of ever larger Junior Membership is ever before us; this treasure chest will never be filled. There is always room for one more Junior.



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Mrs. McCook Knox and Mr. William Campbell, two of our D. A. R. Art Critics, were asked to judge paintings at an art show at the Bureau of Naval Weapons on Sunday, April 3.

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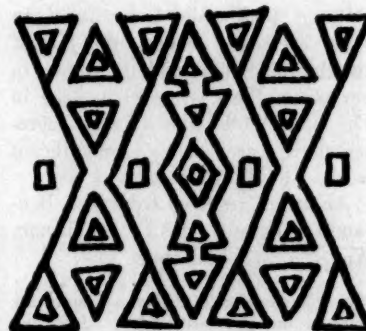
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Oneidas at Valley Forge (Continued from page 373)



panic and bolted. Some of the riders were killed. The Indians picked up their cloaks as souvenirs, and then swam across the river to rejoin the army they had saved.

This incident was reported a few days later by Brigadier General Peter Muhlenberg (grandson of Conrad Weiser, who was an adopted Mohawk and at one time Pennsylvania's ambassador to the Six Nations), whose brigade held the most advanced lines at Valley Forge.

Junior American Citizens

By Mary Glenn Newell

Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity,
Junior American Citizens Committee

WE HOPE those of you who attended the J.A.C. Round Table on April 18 found it informative and helpful and that you went home with increased enthusiasm.

Judging by the material received at the time this copy is being prepared, our J.A.C. Publicity Scrapbook does not promise to be all we had hoped for, but it is a good beginning. Next year we may do better. We realize that it is often difficult to get the newspapers, especially in large cities, to print our J.A.C. news, but keep on trying!

We have a report from Mrs. Dorothy J. Waldman, J.A.C. chairman, Atlanta (Ga.) D.A.R. Chapter, stating that

"the chapter sponsors 54 J.A.C. Clubs. * * * Of a total membership of 4044, 715 are colored. In spite of the tension being generated between the races, there has not been one case of conflict in any of our clubs or involving our members. * * * Your little J.A.C.'s have been taught the true American principles that have made America great."

There are many underprivileged children, both white and colored, in some areas of Atlanta, the largest city in the South, and many are in our clubs. This is especially true in The Boys' Club, where J.A.C. representatives are doing magnificent work.

An article received from Mrs. Benjamin Ingram, J.A.C. chairman, Wadesboro, N. C., states that

"the colored schools of Anson County are doing a fine job with J.A.C. Clubs and are giving wonderful cooperation in this program with help from their teachers."

There are 1954 members in both white and colored schools in the county. School officials are proud of the children's work in J.A.C. and Student Councils where they learn to conduct meetings according to parliamentary procedure, give programs for P.T.A., have a band, and take part in county parades. These clubs are sponsored by the Thomas Wade D.A.R. Chapter, Wadesboro, N. C. (Mrs. H. F. Moore, regent).

In our J.A.C. Creed we say: "Our Country needs good Citizens.

When my time comes I'll study carefully her problems, * * *." May God give us the wisdom to train these children so they will be able to meet their problems fairly and peaceably.



Courtesy of the Daily Times, Mamaroneck, N.Y.

J.A.C. members from junior and senior high schools, Mamaroneck, N. Y., who attended a naturalization ceremony at the White Plains Naturalization Court. In front row are (l. to r.) Andrea Steiner, Joanne Vitti, Thomas Schlierer, Bill Roper, Bill Sims, Cecelia Humphries, and Claire Low. In top row are (l. to r.) Pat Cannavaro, Bob Morrow, John Handleman, Catherine Strodt and Michael Bonafield. At right is Mrs. Paul F. Schucker, J.A.C. chairman, Larchmont (N. Y.) D.A.R. Chapter, which sponsored the trip.

Mrs. Rufus Ratchford, J.A.C. chairman, Major William Chronicle Chapter, D.A.R., Gastonia, N. C., writes that they have 2000 J.A.C. members in Gaston County. She quotes a 7th grade teacher, who says that "J.A.C. Clubs are our most valuable help in citizenship training." A 5th grade Club of Flint Grove School conducted the January 1960 meeting of the local P.T.A., the J.A.C. President, Randy Scott, presiding. The program was on the discovery and early development of America and included the Advance of the Colors, Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, the J.A.C. Creed, and patriotic songs. Over 100 parents were present.

A fine lesson in citizenship was given 12 pupils from junior and senior high schools in Mamaroneck, N. Y., when they visited the White Plains Naturalization Court and witnessed the ceremony in which former aliens became American citizens. Judge Frank H. Coyne, who presided, introduced each boy and girl individually and said "This is Young America here to welcome you as new citizens." He chided representatives of Larchmont D.A.R. Chapter,

which sponsored the trip, by asking "and why is that jury box not full of children for every (Naturalization) Court?"

If you are within a reasonable distance of a court where naturalization ceremonies are held, why not make plans to take a group of J.A.C.'s to witness such a ceremony, selecting outstanding members who can report back to their clubs? In the District of Columbia several groups (limited to 12 to fill a jury box) have attended naturalization ceremonies. It gave them a greater appreciation of their citizenship, too often taken for granted, and they were greatly impressed by the important role played by the D.A.R. in these ceremonies. ♦

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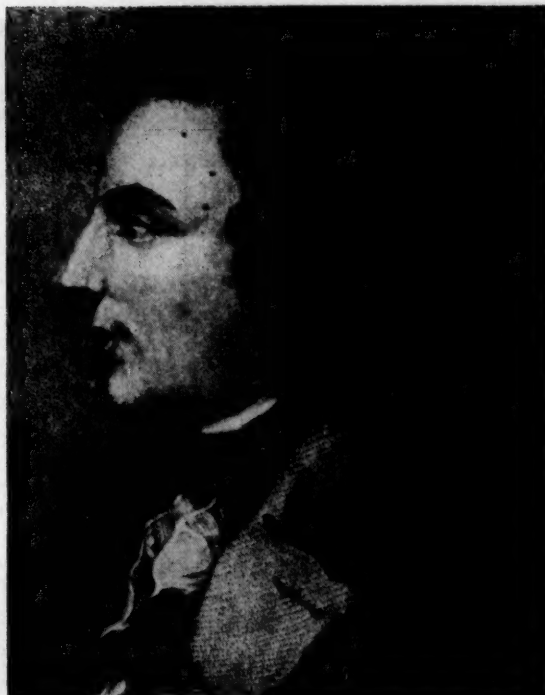
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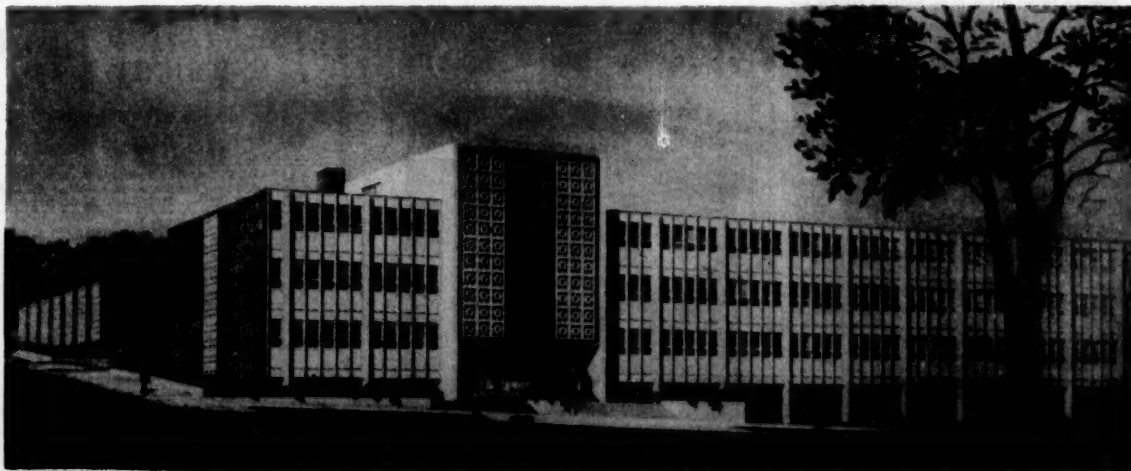


Gen. Richard Montgomery, elected in 1775 to Provincial Congress of New York, was appointed by the Continental Congress as second of eight brigadiers to fight British forces. After brilliant campaigning in Montreal, Forts Chambly and St. John's, he was killed in the battle for Quebec. Montgomery, Alabama, bears his name.

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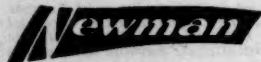
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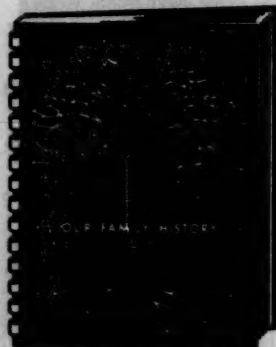
(Continued from page 408)

Butler Co., John mar. Mary, Abraham d.
1814, Isaac, b. 1783 Rockingham Co., Va.,
d. 1967 Cuba, Ill., mar. Sarah Earhart
1815, Mary mar. Joseph Rycraft 1810
Butler Co., Barbara mar. Daniel Harsh-
man, Rockingham Co., Va., Peter d. 1810
mar. Ann —? 1788. (b) Want parents,
dates, and places of James Allen, b. Dec.
1823, d. 1878 Branch Co., Mich., mar.
Sept. 1842 Hillsdale Co., Hannah Malina
Terwilliger, b. 1823 Ontario, Wayne Co.,
N.Y., d. 1911 Coldwater, Mich. Hannah
Malina was one of 11 children.—Mrs.
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CORRECTION!

An error in credit for Jane Douglas Chapter of
Texas has been corrected. The chapter should be
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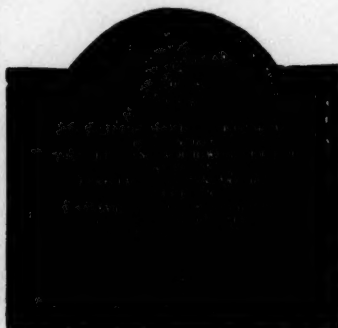
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Remembrance—Jamestown, May 13

By SUSAN McNEIL TURNER

Historian, Prestwold Chapter, Virginia

Lo, three fair ships, with men from far away—
Sons of kings and vagabonds—in harbor on this day!

Hark, as their chants and songs rise on the balmy air,
Safe from the stormy seas, they kneel in humble prayer;
Sainly priest and yeoman brave, and sons of noble fame,
Venturers bold and mariners, praise their Redeemer's name.

Soon they will dream of homes to be, where happy children play,
Homes like those far o'er the sea, with many gardens, gay
With shining fruits and golden flowers—but evil foes arise;
Then, not for these will dreams come true, in Virginia's Paradise.
Long and bitter was the fight, as Death walked by their side,
That in this happy, sunny land their sons may now abide.

Here, where the Present meets the glorious Past,
Hark to the ancient canticle and song,
Look on the drama, the immortal cast,
The birthgifts of a Nation, great and strong.
Here, let us warm our hearts at History's flame,
And think on these, who live in deathless fame.

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